15,000 Copies Distributed Free of Charge

Ann Arbor Observer

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN APRIL , 1977

PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAR 29 '77
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Susan Price

City Elections 1977:

THE mayoral and city council elections coming up April 4 take place under somewhat special circumstances.

First, it's shortly after a Presidential election. That means voter registration is way up (over 10,000 new voters), which will help the Democrats, depending on how much they can encourage their constituents (including large numbers of apartment dwellers and younger, more transient people) to get out and vote. At the same time, many observers think voters are tired of elections after the long 1976 Presidential campaign.

Second, there's no party clearly in control of city hall. Republicans control council with a 6-5 majority, but Democratic Mayor Wheeler can veto the Republicans' council decisions, and has done so eleven times. The upshot of this situation is that it's difficult to assign credit or blame for city council actions—a favorite electioneering tactic. Both Republicans and Democrats have claimed varying degrees of credit for the city's improved fiscal status. (For the past three years there's been a budget surplus, which is building up a contingency fund so the city won't have to borrow money and pay interest on end-of-year expenses.) Much of the credit properly goes to City Administrator Sy Murray, who has controlled the budget since 1973, under *both* Republican and Democratic mayors and liberal and conservative councils.

The campaign issues and goals of the two major parties often *sound* similar. Both sides want a balanced budget, better streets, a strong downtown, and better housing. The environment has replaced mother and apple pie as everybody's favorite issue. The real differences come out when the discussions and decisions come around to the question of who pays for it.

Despite [illegible] ties of campaign issues, th[illegible]nces between the Republica[illegible]emocrats, as the many 6-5 Republican-Democrat council votes indicate.

A Republican mayor and council will get behind programs for enhancing the city's general economic vitality more quickly than Democrats. In controversial questions of growth (approving housing developments, widening roads, etc.) Republicans have approved the growth alternative more frequently than Democrats. Republicans are basically satisfied with the weak-mayor, strong city administrator form of government Ann Arbor has.

A Democratic mayor and council will ask more questions about the economic benefits of programs and be more skeptical if people already well enough off reap most of the benefits most of the time. Helping low-income residents with housing, medical and child care are higher-priority items for Democrats than Republicans. Democrats are also more skeptical about growth than Republicans. Democrats believe that elected officials should take responsibility for many decisions now made by administrators. They'd like to change the city charter to allow for a stronger, better-paid mayor and city council.

Some clear, specific differences have emerged during the campaign as well:

- Republicans would like to improve public transit efficiency by cutting back Dial-A-Ride to serve the elderly and handicapped only. Democrats also favor greater reliance on fixed-route bus lines but aren't yet sure about drastic Dial-A-Ride cutbacks.
- Democrats would spend federal CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) funds in strict accordance with federal HUD guidelines that would benefit primarily low and moderate income areas of less than $15,200 median annual family income. Republicans would like to relax those guidelines and also help pay for street repairs and downtown projects to benefit the city at large with CDBG funds.

The Republican slate listens (from left to right, Jerry Bell, 5th Ward; Ron Trowbridge, 4th Ward; Al Reiner, 2nd Ward; Val Jaskiewicz, 1st Ward; and Lou Belcher, Mayor) as incumbent mayor Al Wheeler speaks. Other Democratic candidates include Ken Latta, 1st Ward; Leslie Morris, 2nd Ward; and Les Seeligson, 3rd Ward. Lou Senunas, Republican candidate in the Third Ward, and Judy Hanks, Democratic contender in the Fifth, were not present.

The Observer's First Annual Pre-Election Poll

Before sitting down to write our election articles, we decided to find out how much interest the upcoming election is generating and what is on the voters' minds. So Sunday, March 19, two weeks before the election, we called up 25 registered voters chosen at random from the telephone book, fairly balanced as to ward and whether they owned or rented their homes.

Here's what we found out:

- 16 people (64%) said they were aware of the election coming up.
- Only 11 (44%) could identify both candidates for mayor by name (Wheeler got 19 mentions, Belcher 11).
- Not one of the 25 could identify both the council candidates running in their wards. Only Ken Latta (D) in the First Ward and Ron Trowbridge (R incumbent) in the Fourth were named at all—twice in each case. Two Fourth Ward voters thought Jamie Kenworthy was running again this year. (He ran and won last year.)
- Over half the respondents didn't know what ward they were in.

Roads emerged as the #1 concern, followed by high taxes, balancing the city's budget, and better public transportation. But many people, even several homeowners, responded to our question with the attitude of "what's city government got to do with me?" Others were apologetic, explaining why their personal situations had prevented them from keeping up on city politics this year. Many people expressed uncertainty about who they'd choose for mayor; most did for council. Many people make up their minds at the last minute on the basis of election summaries from the Ann Arbor News and elsewhere.

None of this information would surprise the candidates and party workers who've been campaigning door-to-door. We just wanted to find out somewhat more systematically on a city-wide, though small, sample. After we finished our five-hour phone marathon, we concluded that voters (and probably our readers) aren't interested in the issues, so we shelved our plans to interview candidates in detail, in favor of a more dramatic presentation of the campaign, together with some basic information on the candidates and the political make-up of the city.

Here's what people said in answer to the question, "Who do you favor for mayor and why?"

A 30-year-old woman, white, with an administrative job at the U-M: "I have a basic distrust of the Republican businessmen's clique in Ann Arbor. Despite his inadequacies, I'm for Wheeler."

A 29-year-old construction worker, white, who supported Ford and Stephenson: "Wheeler's more in tune with low-income projects. I've never liked him ever since he defeated Stephenson. He votes the wrong way, causes deadlocks, has a selfish, holier-than-thou 'I'll veto it' attitude."

A 71-year-old retired Post Office employee, white male: "The two men are pretty much equal. Party-wise I'm a Republican and the chances are I'll vote for Belcher. He seems more aggressive and quite well informed, though Mr. Wheeler has done a very good job. I'm kind of undecided."

A 31-year old graduate student, black male: "They seem to be the classic conservative versus liberal candidates. Belcher seems concerned about not spending too much on human services, Wheeler wants to get more outside funding for them. I'm voting for Wheeler."

A 52-year-old dental professor, white male: "I've had long-standing contact with the present mayor and don't feel he's done what he says he can do, especially in the area of law enforcement."

A 40-year-old housewife and musician: I haven't made up my mind for sure. Wheeler has had to make some difficult and unpopular decisions that he felt were right, and I respect that. I found Belcher's crass comment about public transit disturbing—it shows he isn't concerned about how our resources are being used.

A 55-year-old housewife, a law professor's wife who usually votes Republican: "I haven't made up my mind. I don't think Al Wheeler's done a bad job at all."

A 53-year-old small-scale industrialist: I'll vote for Belcher. He's less likely to spend money."

A 53-year-old professor, white male: "I like what Wheeler's done so far. I don't know what Belcher would do."

A 25-year-old lawyer, white male: "I'm not impressed by any significant differences between the parties. I'm usually disenchanted by both. I see the Democrats as the lesser of two evils. I tend to see Belcher's group as more realtor, landlord, property oriented, though sometimes Wheeler sounds the same way. I hope the Democrats are more social welfare oriented. I used to support the HRP until it broke down in Ann Arbor. Now I see it as throwing away a vote to a conservative." ●

Ann Arbor Observer

Don Hunt and Mary Hunt, *Editors*
☎ (313) 769-3175
502 East Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

The Ann Arbor Observer is published at the beginning of each month and is available free of charge.

For a twelve-month subscription send $5 to: The Ann Arbor Observer, 502 East Huron, Ann Arbor, 48104.

© Ann Arbor Observer

The Confusion of Claims and Charges Blur Significant Differences Between Candidates for Mayor

Dave Breen

Campaigning really began back in December. Wheeler, by that time assured of the support of a Democratic party united behind him, had definitely decided to run for reelection. Lou Belcher had been building up Republican party support for years; he wanted to run for mayor in 1971 but was defeated in the primaries by Jack Garris. When he became Mayor Pro Tempore last summer after Bob Henry stepped down, he was almost sure of being next in line for the party's nomination for mayor.

By December some incumbent council members had decided not to run for reelection: Liz Keogh and Carol Jones, First and Second Ward Democrats, and Bob Henry, Third Ward Republican. Others (Republicans Ron Trowbridge, Fourth Ward, and Jerry Bell, Fifth Ward) had decided to run for a second term.

For the remaining spots, Republican and Democratic ward organizations interviewed potential candidates and endorsed their favorites.

January outwardly seemed to be a dormant month for campaigning. Val Jaskiewicz, Republican candidate in the First Ward, supplied some momentary interest by forgetting to file with the city clerk. If there hadn't been a primary between two Democratic contenders in his ward, he would have been out in the cold. The primary gave him a chance to secure a place on the ballot with 50 write-in votes—a task made more difficult by Jaskiewicz's last name.

On the city council floor, January is well into "the funny season," when councilpeople's votes on the ordinary, unglamorous, nuts-and-bolts affairs of city government are considered with a view to what they or their opponents can make of them in the upcoming election.

In February campaign staffs were getting organized, but the only public event was the primary on February 21, which saw both parties' favorites (Democrats Ken Latta in the First Ward and Judy Hanks in the Fifth, Republican Al Reiner in the Second) turn back challengers, despite a small turnout in each ward.

The core workers in the Wheeler campaign were people who had worked for Ed Pierce's Congressional campaign last summer and fall. LeRoy Cappaert, principal of Abbott School and a longtime Democratic stalwart, headed the campaign. Belcher chose Dave Foulke for his campaign manager, and backed up by the formidable Washtenaw County Republican organization. (Democrats, fragmented county-wide across the political spectrum, have no such substantial county-wide party group to raise funds and handle campaign details.)

In the wards, February was a time in which candidates were recruiting personal friends and supporters to beef up existing party organizations. Much of a candidate's success depends on his or her personal ability to attract and energize numerous campaign workers.

By March, most candidates are already knocking on doors in their wards, speaking to groups and attending candidates' nights sponsored by various organizations like the Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, Local Motion, the Board of Realtors, and neighborhood groups. If the news media are on hand, the events present candidates a chance to score a shot or commit a blunder.

Belcher probably committed the first tactical blunder at the Chamber of Commerce breakfast debate between mayoral candidates, usually considered hostile territory for Democrats. The debate was full of charges and countercharges, but the most memorable and most quoted comment came from Belcher's response to Wheeler's proposal for satellite parking programs (also known as "park and ride" schemes) with peripheral employee parking lots and shuttle buses going downtown. Such a plan could reduce the need for more downtown parking, Wheeler suggested. Belcher replied that for satellite parking to work, a dependable bus shuttle would be essential. Americans are accustomed to controlling their own time schedules, he said: "You don't go and *tell* Americans to go ride public transportation. They'll tell you to stick it in your ear."

The *Ann Arbor News* story took the quote slightly out of context, a following editorial picked up on it, stripped of all Belcher's accompanying explanation, and Democrats made hay with it in the letters to the editors.

A second misfortune to Belcher occurred when zealots against airport expansion got hold of a widely-circulated letter from Belcher to Republican county commissioner Bent Nielsen about the strained relationship between city and county Republican commissioners. One paragraph (of eleven) dealt with the desire of Pittsfield Township planners to change the direction of the main runway at the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport which lies within the township. Changing the runway could (but would not necessarily) lead to a longer, wider runway for small jets, which in turn would mean more and louder planes flying over southeast Ann Arbor. Well-organized foes of airport expansion claim Belcher "promised" to reverse his public position against expansion when he wrote Nielsen, "We cannot do anything about this [changing the runway alignment] until after April 4 when hopefully we have the Mayor's seat and a Council majority, but it is important to know that we will cooperate with [Pittsfield Township Supervisor] Bob Lillie on this issue."

The stick it in your ear" remark and the airport expansion issue, (together with the flap over a Belcher flyer designed for U-M students which vaguely associated Belcher with liberal Democrat Stuart Udall via a Belcher endorsement from a former Udall campaign worker) have been the main media non-events adding interest but little substance to a mayoral campaign that has so far generated little interest among the public.

Meanwhile, all the candidates have been ringing doorbells in their own wards, speaking in debates, going to dinner in college dorms, attending fundraisers, meeting with their campaign workers to formulate their strategies and pump out the last-minute literature and ads for the final critical week of the campaign, when the electorate has hopefully become aware of the election and is in the process of making up its mind.

Council candidates face a marathon task of trying to hit most doors in their ward (somewhere from 5,000 to 7,000). The mayoral candidates can't even try, so they plan their door-to-door canvassing selectively in key areas. For them, media coverage in the last week of the race is extremely important. Belcher has already run six big (11" x 14") expensive ($250 each) ads in the *Ann Arbor News*, contrasting his voting record on key issues with Wheeler's votes. The ads portray as irrational voting against sensible proposals like spending $650,000 of allocated federal funds for urgently needed street repairs. The facts behind the votes are more complicated and confusing than the ad would have the reader believe. For instance, the $650,000 was federal money specifically intended to benefit primarily neighborhoods with median incomes less than $15,200, and the issue quickly becomes embroiled in the controversy over federal CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) and what they can be used for under constantly-changing federal guidelines. That's an example of the messy real-life situation behind Wheeler's votes that may seem irrational. But the big issue ads are very vividly presented and bound to have impact. Belcher can run them again in the election's final week,

As media strategists, Ann Arbor Democrats have had to be wily and nimble, because they lack the budget for heavy newspaper advertising over several weeks. The Wheeler campaign has decided to increase its newspaper budget to mount a counterattack on Belcher's issue ads during the week before the election. The Democrats have been thinking on their feet to make maximum advantage of Belcher's publicity misfortunes, keeping them in the public eye through a stream of letters to the editor, sometimes written by well-known Democratic figures under assumed or invented names. Letters to the editor is a favorite Democratic campaign genre: it offers a free opportunity for lots of people to get into the act and sharpen their wits.

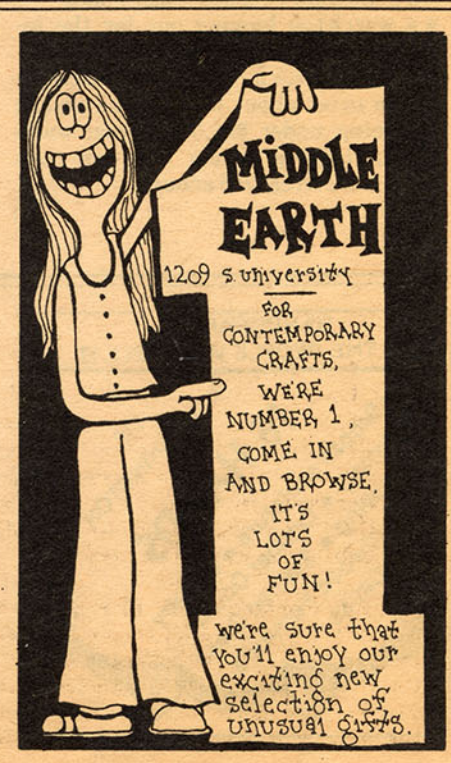
This year the Democrats have come up with a very original campaign device. Every newly-registered voter received a hand-addressed formal invitation to one of six receptions given in private homes to meet the mayor on Sunday, March 27, a week before the election. Response through RSVP has been good; people seem curious and flattered by the personal invitation approach.

Another Democratic campaign technique has been joint leaflets for Wheeler and each Democratic council candidate. Each of the five leaflets, similar in design, presents the council candidate in detail, together with a brief explanation of certain key Wheeler votes and a summary of the Democrats' position on issues most relevant to each ward's concerns. Because Democrats expect the mayoral election to be close, they regard the campaigning energy of each ward candidate as critical in getting out Democratic votes for Wheeler, whether or not that candidate has a chance of winning himself. That's the reason behind the joint leaflet: to strengthen the association between the council candidate and the mayor.

Just as the Republican literature in this campaign has been characteristically Republican (visual, concise, well laid out by a professional ad agency; often directly negative about the opponent; heavy on biography with club and church affiliations and nice pictures of the wife and kids), the Democratic literature has been characteristically Democratic (done by volunteers with varying degrees of design expertise; full of information and words, occasionally

Megaframes
custom picture framing
in our private
upstairs showroom
do-it-yourself framing
in our comfortable
workshop
ready-made frames
in our basement
display area
205 North Main • 769-9420

Mobile Mechanic
JAMES W. ROSIN
Certified Auto Mechanic
485-2802 Garage at 1715 Washtenaw
Reasonable Rates
Guaranteed Service
Foreign and Domestic Repairs


MIDDLE EARTH
1209 S. UNIVERSITY
FOR CONTEMPORARY CRAFTS, WE'RE NUMBER 1, COME IN AND BROWSE. IT'S LOTS OF FUN!
we're sure that you'll enjoy our exciting new selection of unusual gifts.

dense and abstract; always earnest; frequently educational in tone). In most cases the Democratic and Republican perceptions of the problems are very similar in each ward: streets and the city budget head the list, with housing a runner-up in the less affluent wards.

The close campaigns (Wheeler vs. Belcher for mayor, Trowbridge vs. Hemeryck in the Fourth Ward) take on real momentum and excitement in the weeks before the election, and it's hard to predict that momentum beforehand. How excited are the campaign workers? Are new people volunteering for the election-day push to get out the party's vote? How are the donations coming in at the end?

What impact will the varying strategies have? Nobody knows. As of the week before the election, the mayoral race is very close, but it will all come out in the big wash on April 4.

The Candidates

Republican Lou Belcher, 37, 1924 Peppermill Way (off Liberty near Stadium), is a partner in the First Ann Arbor Corporation, a downtown management consulting firm. His career background is in small business. An Ann Arbor resident for 18 years, he's played a leadership role in the Republican Party since 1970, served on city council since 1974, and been Mayor Pro Tempore since 1976.

Democrat Al Wheeler, 61, 234 Eighth Street, came to Ann Arbor in 1937 as a graduate student in microbiology in the School of Public Health, where he's associate professor today. During the 1950's and 1960's he led civil rights campaigns for equal employment and fair housing. From 1971 to 1975 he was director of social services for the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit.

. . . . and how they portray themselves

BELCHER

- a leader with managerial experience
- a long-term planner who can find ways of financing basic city services, especially roads, waste disposal, and parking, without raising taxes substantially.
- a leader who can get behind civic projects and bring downtown groups together

WHEELER

- a good man who has fought hard
- a watchdog looking out for the interests of ordinary citizens
- a person with a real social conscience who cares about helping the people earning under $20,000 a year more than helping others who can take of themselves well enough •

First Ward: Jaskiewicz (R) vs. Latta (D)

The first ward, according to its demographic characteristics, should be solidly liberal, possible radical. It's a mix of students, less expensive central city housing, with single-family middle and upper-income neighborhoods to the northwest and north, plus the lower-income Arrowwood Hills housing cooperative.

Yet last year a poor turnout, a Democratic candidate with a long history of controversy (Ezra Rowry) and a small but critical number of liberal votes which went to the Socialist Human Rights Party rather than the Democrats gave the ward to Republican Wendell Allen by 118 votes—47% of the total. And *that* gave control of city council to the Republicans.

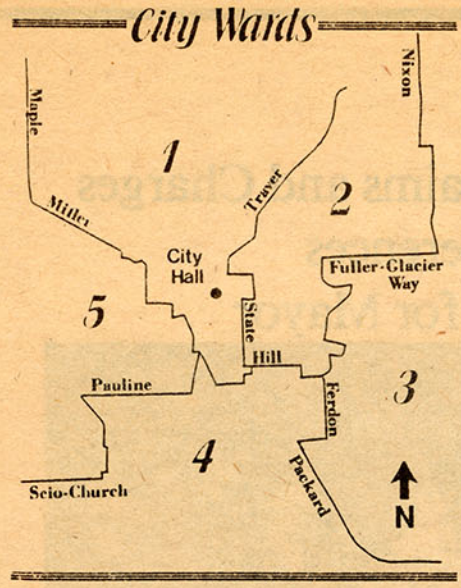
The Democrats seem determined to prevent such an upset again. Last year Allen, a black Republican who had been in Ann Arbor for only a year, was able to benefit from the candidacy of Rowry, an outspoken Democratic veteran political figure who is also black. Many Democrats voted for a local Republican candidate for the first time in their lives. (Democrats had won the ward in 1975, when Liz Keogh got a 45% plurality; with Colleen McGee's 38% plurality; and in 1973, with Norris Thomas's 48% plurality. Until 1976, the HRP typically ran as strong as the Republicans in the First Ward.)

The Democrats this year may have found the perfect First Ward candidate in Ken Latta . He's a fresh face to local voters, he's young, to appeal to students; he's black,to appeal to the First Ward's substantial black population; he's articulate and politically savvy; and he's been able to attract enthusiastic campaign workers who share his people-oriented priorities.

Val Jaskiewicz, his Republican opponent, is campaigning on the basic Republican platform. He talks about improving mass transit efficiency by cutting back on Dial-a-Ride to serve only the handicapped and elderly, and he's charging the Democrats with "a severe lack of leadership and pragmatism"—a surprising strategy for a candidate in a ward dominated by his opponents. Camoflage is the more usual tactic. Jaskiewicz is campaging energetically door-to-door, but the real question in the First Ward this year isn't who'll win but how many voters Latta's comapign will win for Wheeler.

Republican Val Jaskiewicz, 526 Packard, is a U-M senior majoring in political science. He manages an apartment house.

Democrat Ken Latta, 25, 415 Felch, is a doctoral student in political science and a researcher in the U-M's office of Academic Planning. He's been active in the Washtenaw County Democratic Party and the Pierce and Harris campaigns



Second Ward: Morris (D) vs. Reiner (R)

THE Second Ward has the highest concentration of U-M students. It includes campus housing east of State and north of Hill, then jumps across the river to include North Campus housing and the apartment complexes off Broadway, Maiden Lane, Plymouth, and the east side of Traver, with a sprinkling of single-family.

Though the Second Ward used to be an HRP stronghold (HRP candidate Nancy Wechsler won in the old Second in 1972, and the HRP's Kathy Kozachenko won with 51% of the votes in 1974), the reorganized SHRP had dropped to 10% in 1976 and isn't even running there this year. That seems to leave the field to the Democrats. Republicans have never won in the ward; last year they took only 20% of the vote against Democrat Earl Green's 70% but that was partly because their Republican candidate, after getting the nomination, refused to campaign actively.

This year councilwoman Carol Jones Dwyer, who won with a 45% plurality in 1973 and a 57% majority in 1975, decided not to run for a third term, so the Democrats have chosen Leslie Morris, a veteran political observer and neighborhood organizer, to run against a Republican walk-on candidate, Al Reiner, whose previous political experience was with the Udall campaign last summer.

hood organizer, to run against a maverick Republican walk-on candidate, Al Reiner, whose previous political experience was with the Udall campaign last summer.

Running as a more liberal Republican candidate in a heavily-Democratic ward Reiner has sensibly wished to avoid partisan preconceptions about Republicans, to be evaluated as an individual. So his ads and literature fail to mention that he's a Republican. This strategy could backfire.

Housing—poor maintenance and high rents—is the big issue in the Second Ward, where 90% of the residents are tenants. Morris emphasizes improving existing housing by strengthening tenants' rights and beefing up housing inspections. "The city does have the authority to inspect housing," she explains, "whereas there's nothing city council can do about getting more U-M-supported housing." Morris also advocates a Downtown Development Authority to finance reasonably-priced housing downtown.

Reiner would rather improve housing by increasing the supply and promoting "sensible growth" by easing up on selected code requirements and being more cooperative with developers. "We must create a climate which encourages development of new housing for all people who need it without sacrificing Ann Arbor's Quality of Life," he wrote. Building trades organizations have responded to Reiner's position on growth by contributing heavily to his campaign. But unless the undergraduates who voted for Ford (40% did) show unprecedented interest in local elections and turn out for Republicans Reiner and Belcher, they won't even come close in the Second Ward.

Democrat Leslie Morris, 37, 535 Walnut (near South University), describes herself as "a housewife and community activist." She has attended city council and planning commission meetings regularly for the past seven years as an observer for CAAP (Citizens' Association for Area Planning).

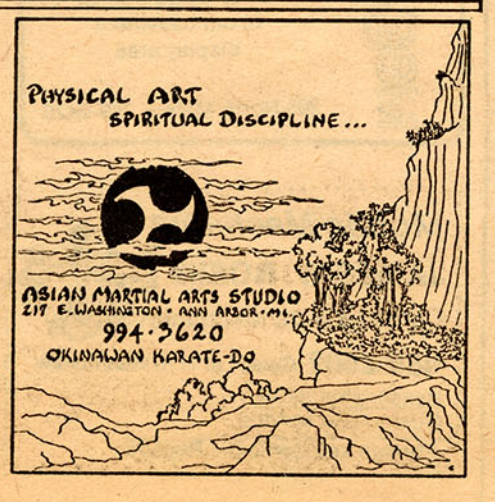
Republican Alan Reiner, 29, 1904 Traver, is a partner in Becker, Reiner, Inc., a small employee benefit counseling firm. He came to Ann Arbor in 1970 to attend law school.

EHNIS & SON
116 WEST LIBERTY
PAINTER'S PANTS!
blue and white
$9.95 and up
OSHKOSH B'GOSH

Impressions
UNUSUAL FABRICS

•Lovely summer fabrics
•Dutch wax batiks
•French country prints
•Navajo hand prints
347 Maynard 995-1095

HANDCRAFTED BY THE PEOPLE WHO SELL IT
16 HANDS
119 W. WASHINGTON
•Bronze sculpture •Pottery •Weaving •Hardwood Furniture •Batiks •Leather Goods •Jewelry •Stained Glass



VOGEL'S
Master Locksmith for 30 Years
"YOUR SECURITY EXPERTS"
113 W. WASHINGTON NO 8-6863

The ROUND TABLE
114 W. Liberty
6:30 AM - 2:30 PM MON - FRI
SATURDAY TIL 11
Breakfast until 10:30
Lunch until 2:30

THE MULE SKINNER LEATHER SHOP
• briefcases
• custom-made luggage
• pouches shoulder bags
• belts & buckles
• Walter Dyer moccasins
Custom Orders
611 S. Forest, just off South U.
OPEN M-F 11-7 Sat 11-5

Third Ward: Seeligson (D) vs. Senunas (R)

THE east side Third Ward is the city's most affluent ward. It contains no central area student housing and relatively little low-to-middle income apartments or cooperatives. It's mostly single-family, from the wealthy faculty neighborhoods east of the Arboretum, Cambridge and Ferdon, out to Ann Arbor Hills (around Arlington). It takes in several areas of smaller houses between Packard and Stadium, and some expensive subdivisions to the northeast.

The Third Ward has sent Republicans to council, usually by whopping majorities, ever since redistricting in 1973. Bob Henry got 65% of the vote then; Roger Bertoia, 51% in 1974; Henry again in 1975, with 65%; and Bertoia in 1976 with 70%. A popular Democrat in a big-turnout election *can* run well in the Third Ward: Perry Bullard took it with 51% in his successful bid for reelection as state representative last fall, and Dan Burke, a well-known and well-liked minister, lost by only 500 votes when he ran for council in 1974. There's an increasing trend everywhere to "vote the man and not the ticket," as one formerly loyal Republican told us.

In this year's council race, the candidates seem equally balanced: both Democrat Les Seeligson and Republican Lou Senunas are relatively unknowns with very similar positions on major issues. Their positions on issues are almost exactly the same. Fiscal responsibility heads the list, followed by more funding for street repairs and a cautious approach to growth. Senunas follows the general Republican position that more street repairs can be financed with federal funds from Community Development and special grants. Seeligson suggests interesting alternatives: increasing revenues for street repairs by working politically to annex township islands.

Senunas has suggested that Democrat Seeligson has adopted an essentially Republican platform, perhaps out of political expediency. Seeligson admits he'll vote with Republicans more often than most Democrats would. He's a Democrat, he says, because he thinks "the Democratic party has shown itself to be more responsive to the impact of government on the individual human being."

One might think the similarity between the candidates' attitudes could produce a close race. But this election has aroused relatively little voter interest, and with a low turnout, the Republicans remain the heavy favorites.

Democrat Les Seeligson, 34, 1380 Fairlane (in Ann Arbor Hills), is a lawyer in general practice. He came to Ann Arbor in 1971 after teaching law at the Universities of Detroit and Toledo.

Republican Lou Senunas, 37, 3971 Penberton Drive (off Earhart Road), manages the manufacturing product program at Ford's tractor operations. He's been in Ann Arbor since 1966.

Fourth Ward: Hemeryck (D) vs. Trowbridge (R)

THE Fourth Ward is perennially the closest council contest, usually the pivotal one, as explained in detail in the March *Ann Arbor Observer.* Its diverse housing mix includes new single-family subdivisions and older single-family neighborhoods, both expensive and not so expensive; dense student rental housing; lower income housing cooperatives on the far southeast side; and some medium-range apartments, too. It's generally a close race (Republican Richard Hadler won in 1973 with a 43% plurality; Democrat Jamie Kenworthy won with 50% in 1974 and 53% in 1976; Republican Ron Trowbridge took it in 1975 with 49% of the vote). This year promises to be no exception, with incumbent Republican Ron Trowbridge running against an active Democratic community organizer, Bob Hemeryck. Trowbridge's unsuccessful race against Carl Pursell for the Republican nomination for Marv Esch's Congressional seat won him increased name recognition locally; Hemeryck has won some city-wide publicity in his fight against housing abuses in his neighborhood.

Trowbridge's campaign theme is "He kept his word." He reviews his 1975 campaign promises (to oppose airport expansion, to support the leash law, to purchase a park in the Bryant School area, to reconstruct Ellsworth Road, to purchase more fire equipment), documents that he voted for them, and claims some credit.

Neighborhood involvment and improvement is Hemeryck's theme, whereby he emphasizes his own record, then gets into neighborhood issues (more housing inspections in rental areas, getting federal and state funds for central city housing, stopping the extension of Eisenhower Parkway through Lansdowne and preventing the Hill Street widening). Hemeryck started his campaign by attacking Trowbridge as a "Monday night only councilman;" he may pick up the charges in the campaign's final weeks.

Democrat Bob Hemeryck, 34, 14 Jay Lee court, (off Ellsworth Road) is an engineering technician for Bendix. He helped found and works for the Bryant Neighborhood Steering Committee. It has developed recreation, youth, child care, and counseling programs for the lower-income area south of I-94.

Republican Ron Trowbridge, 39, of 3352 Tacoma Circle (in Georgetown, is an associate professor of English at Eastern Michigan and editor of the *Michigan Academician.* He's served two years on city council.

Fifth Ward: Bell (R) vs. Hanks (D)

THE present Fifth Ward on the west side has never given a Republican council candidate less than a 57% majority. But the ward has been changing politically somewhat, as younger, more liberal professional and university people are moving in. If the mostly Democratic residents of public housing and apartment complexes would turn out for local elections the way they do for national ones, a Democrat *could* win a Fifth Ward council seat. But they stay home, while the owners of single-family homes, who pay property taxes directly and therefore tend to be more conservative, vote regularly. Hence, the comfortable Republican majorities in council races: John McCormick (1973, 59%); Lou Belcher (1974, 57% 1976, 61%); and Jerry Bell (1975, 60%). This year Bell is running again, against Democrat Judy Hanks.

Hanks, an energetic housewife and citizen volunteer, hadn't been involved in party politics until 1976, when she was recruited by Fifth Ward Democrats as the ideal Democratic candidate for their ward: fiscally conservative but actively working to solve social problems, in particular those dealing with Maple Road public housing and the surrounding neighborhoods. As an unknown in 1976, Hanks lost to the incumbent Lou Belcher by 1000 votes. This year Democrats are counting on the 2000 votes she won last year as a base. They hope that by campaigning intensively in precincts with a high percentage of swing voters, by much broader literature distribution, and by a stronger party effort to get out the vote on election day, they have an outside chance of pulling off a stunning upset.

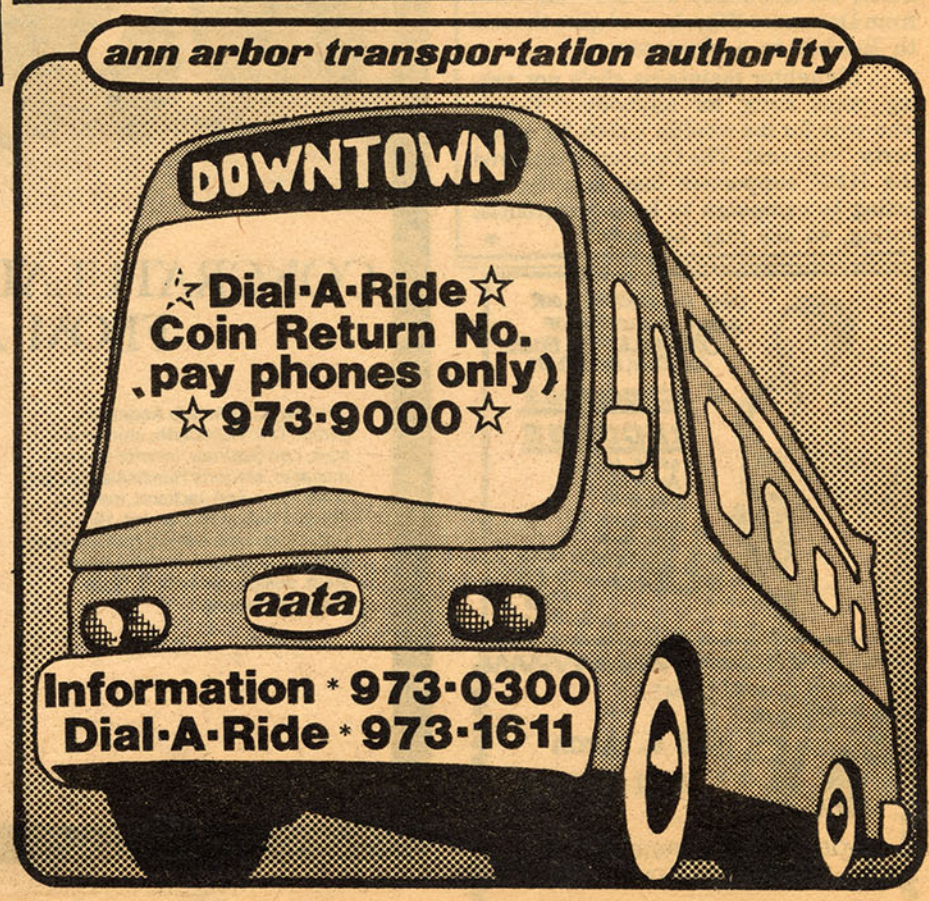
Jerry Bell, the incumbent, has had a low profile on council. As he explained to us, he generally agrees with the senior Republicans on council and doesn't feel compelled to add his voice just to be noticed. But Bell still has formidable advantages: a likable image, the strong Republican party organization, contacts among many local service groups, a good voting record on ward issues, and a high energy level for door-to-door campaigning. The main issues Bell is running on (better roads and lower taxes) have an uncomplicated appeal. But Hanks could actually outflank Bell to the right if voters read her literature carefully: she has promised that, if elected, she won't vote for anything at all that would increase the tax rate. She has criticized Republicans for putting the road bond proposals on the ballot, since if passed it would raise taxes ½ mill.

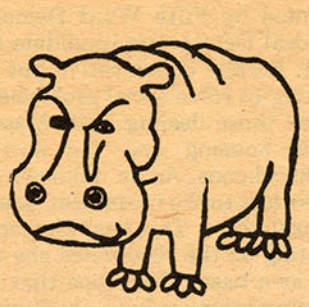
Republican Jerry Bell, 37, 704 Thomas Court (near Maple Village), is a pharmaceutical sales representative for Eli Lilly. Before being elected to council in 1975, he was extremely active in the state Jaycees organization.

Democrat Judy Hanks, 37, 1276 Kuehnle Court (near Miller and Maple), is a housewife and volunteer at the Peace Neighborhood Center, the American Cancer Society, and with public housing residents' groups.

ANN ARBOR IMPLEMENT
210 S. First Your Lawn, Garden and Recreation Center SALES – SERVICE – RENTALS 663-2495

Special Invitation
Goodyear's
"Something beautiful is coming"
Fashion Shows
Informal modeling in Victors at the
Campus Inn
12 noon to 2:00 pm
Presented the
2nd & 4th Wednesday each month





Human Rights Party Hasn't Given Up

Ann Arbor's Human Rights Party won two council seats in 1972, just after 18-year-olds got the vote, and thus the HRP prevented Democrats from controlling City Hall in the early 1970's. The HRP was strong enough in elections to siphon off votes and defeat the Democrats in many races which they couldn't win themselves. The HRP presence on council forced the Democrats to compromise and play coalition politics or run the risk of defeat by an HRP-Republican alliance.

Preferential Voting would have helped the HRP even more by removing the argument that voters for a minority party were only throwing their vote away and electing conservatives. But by the time the HRP succeeded in introducing Preferential Voting in 1974, the core HRP organizers were already moving on and out to the East and West Coasts, and the HRP vote fell off dramatically in each succeeding election.

Many former party workers have defected to the Democrats, where they feel there's room for a socialist caucus within a broad coalition of differing Democrats. But SHRP stalwarts (the "S" for socialist was added last year) Bill Wilcox and Diane Slaughter are running for council in the First Ward and for mayor "to give voters a socialist alternative to vote for." The major parties, Slaughter feels, "are both capitalist parties. They may be different on some issues, but private enterprise has nothing to fear in them." The core of the SHRP campaign issues consists of funding cooperative housing and human service organizations (food coops, day care, health, etc.) with city revenues.

The pragmatic question in this year's election is whether the presence of the SHRP on the ballot will draw off votes from Democrat Wheeler and give the nod to Belcher in a close race.

Slaughter maintains she's not taking votes away for anybody. "People who vote for me wouldn't vote for either party," she said. The Democrats angered the HRP supporters last year by refusing to campaign to keep preferential voting, so she may be right. •

The Libertarians—A New Anti-government Party

A new party is on the ballot this year—the Libertarian Party. The party was inspired by the views of Ayn (*The Fountainhead*) Rand. Although young and small, it is already running candidates all across the country, including entering a candidate in last year's presidential election.

The Libertarians believe that individual liberty is the ultimate good, and that government, by interfering with this liberty in nearly every function it performs, is in most of its applications bad. They are for doing away with most government restrictions—on drugs, pollution, victimless crimes and they would like to see most services now performed by government be subscribed to by interested individuals. The major role they see for government is in defending the public against aggression—either from other nations or from criminals.

Libertarians see themselves as transcending the traditional dimensions of liberal or conservative by hoping to appeal to both edges of the spectrum. They are against taxes, which should please the conservatives, and against conscription and drug laws which they believe will please the liberals.

We talked to Gerry Wolke, a local member of the party, who told us: "The Libertarian Party is based on a certain moral idea rather than various ideas of expediency. Our basic moral stance is that it's wrong to aggress against a peaceful people. And we hold the government to that same moral principle. Because of that we hold all sorts of governmental activities to be wrong. The only thing the government ought to do is to protect your rights. To be an agent of justice. Government should be a referee, not a manager.

"We think there ought to be performance contracting of city services. Instead of building a new fire department building, we should ask for bids among private fire-fighting companies and accept the lower bid. They could do it for one fourth the cost we are paying now.

"We don't believe in taxes, so people would basically subscribe to services they desire, and be made liable for any problems that occur to others if they don't.

"In the second ward, we're stressing victimless crimes—the abolition of laws against victimless laws, and also the straightening out of the housing situation through the abolition of various restrictive laws on housing. In the [more affluent] outlying wards we are stressing the abolition of taxes.

TOWARD LIBERTY

"We don't think in terms of right and left. The left wants to crack down on your economic liberties, and the right wants to crack down on your personal liberties and we see no reason for cracking down on either one of them."

Libertarian council candidates are running in the second ward (Jim Greenshields), third ward (Barbara McKenna), and fifth ward (Bill Minard). •

COME IN & CHECK-OUT OUR GREAT SELECTION OF JAZZ ROCK FOLK BLUES COUNTRY, BLUEGRASS
at SCHOOLKIDS' RECORDS
523 E. Liberty
Ann Arbor
994-8031
Mon-Sat: 11-9
Sun 12-8
OUR EVERYDAY PRICE FOR 6.99 1st LP's: 3.99

PUBLIC WELCOME!
miesel
413 E. Huron
662-5573
FOOD & FOOD SERVICE ITEMS IN BULK QUANTITIES

CONGRATULATIONS TO A GREAT MICHIGAN TEAM FROM A GREAT ANDERSON TEAM!

Top row, L. to R. Bob Anderson, owner, Don Hackbarth, store manager, Lori Saginaw, interior design manager, Marjorie Ruedisale, design consultant, Earl Jackson, framing, Patricia Holcomb, framing, Richard Galardi, outside sales, Cynthia Ziegler, design consultant, Jocelyn Bergstedt, design consultant, Brian Zartman, framing.

Kneeling, L. to R. John Sprentall, manager of framing, Steven Correll, paint dept., Jack Kraft, paint dept., Gregory Portincasa, paint dept., Tony Keith, paint dept., Philip Lotts, paint dept., Richard Brewster, paint dept.

Not shown. Cheri Anderson, design consultant, Beth Bollinger, design consultant, Karen Marberger, design consultant, Shirley Bedell, bookkeeping.

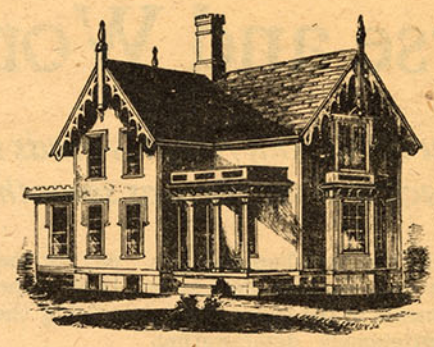
anderson's

PAINT WALLPAPER CARPET CUSTOM FRAMING FABRICS
125 WEST WILLIAMS STREET. ANN ARBOR (313) 995-4411
OPEN 8:30-5:30 MONDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9:00

White: The Unimaginative All-time Favorite

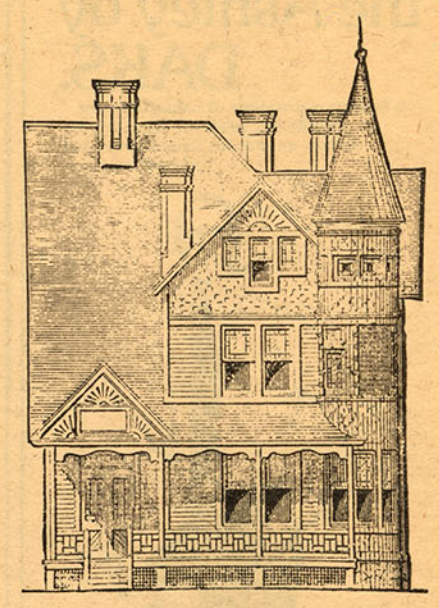
White body with green shutters was by far the most usual color scheme for colonial and Greek Revival houses after 1800.

In 1850, Tasteful Neutral Tones



But white seemed harsh, artificial and glaring to Andrew Jackson Downing and others who popularized romantic Gothic and Italian styles like this Gothic Revival cottage. They recommended soft neutral tones like beige or grey, with slightly darker trim.

By 1890, Deep-hued Variety in Colors



Queen Anne houses like these were extremely popular all across America in the 1880's and 1890's. The complex detail and many-textured surfaces could be emphasized without sticking out by carefully choosing a paint scheme of several coordinated earth tones, sometimes as many as five or six different colors.

Stylish Victorians Liked Earthy Fall Colors For Gingerbread Houses

IT'S easy to assume that old Victorian houses were always painted white with dark green shutters. That's the image we've seen a thousand times in towns across America.

So it can come as a shock to discover that those rambling white houses with peaked roofs, big porches, and an occasional tower, weren't originally white at all—at least not if their owners were stylish and wealthy enough to have them painted differently.

Deep, earthy, autumn colors were preferred back then. The rich detail of late Victorian architecture (especially the popular style known as Queen Anne) inspired complex color schemes of three and even four major colors. A paint catalog from 1885 with illustrations of suggested color schemes shows combinations of three and even four main colors—one for the first story, one for the second story, one for specially shingled surfaces beneath the gables, and one for trim, plus additional shades for the shutters, window sash and putty glazing around each window pane.

How could so many colors be used without creating a chaotic jumble? First, the colors were all earthy—olives, mustards, sumac reds, browns, with no clear yellows and no blues at all. Second, they were all deep colors. The Victorians chose deep, earthy colors (an unappreciative later generation would call them muddy) and avoided purer colors which could clash more easily. An 1885 essay on "The Artistic Selection and Combination of Colors" cautioned against light colors which "require care not to have a harsh outline and chilling effect."

The objective of late Victorian color selection was "to give [architectural] details life and warmth without rendering them disagreeably obtrusive," according to one authority. Though several colors were used on a single building, they were similar in tone. According to Bob Anderson of Anderson's Paints, Victorians could use darks on darks because their houses had lots of detail. Queen Anne houses had complex wall surfaces created by irregular floor plans with jutting roof peaks, window bays, porches, and an occasional turret. Today's newer, boxier homes have to be treated more simply, Anderson says. "Darks on darks just aren't done today. People are timid about trying anything new."

Back in the nineteenth century, it took fifty years of persistent preachments on the part of architects and landscape architects to teach Americans to like the lively deep color schemes. In the 1840's these taste-makers began to attack the favorite American color combination of white walls with green shutters as harsh and glaring, too distinct and too prominently set apart from the surrounding natural scenery. Famed landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing condemned the practice of painting houses white and recommended soft grey and fawn colors in his widely-read books. Under his influence, subtle combinations of soft neutral tones were in vogue for the stylish Gothic Revival and Italianate houses of the 1840's, 50's, and 60's, but most people who could afford paint at all still stuck to basic white, which was inexpensive and simple to prepare.

Nineteenth-century house-painters commonly made their own paint by purchasing raw ingredients (oil, driers, vehicle, and any pigments) and mixing them by hand. Colors in paint meant that pigments—often expensive—had to be mixed in just the right proportion with the white lead vehicle, a tricky process requiring a good eye and strong muscles. Sand was sometimes added to paint to produce a rougher, duller surface resembling stone.

By the 1870's tinted house paint was in enough demand that ready-mixed paint had become available in a limited range of colors. Sometimes bargain-priced ready-mixed paint wasn't really paint at all but colored whitewash; that gave early ready-mixed paints in general a bad name.

Deep, earthy colors were popular in the 1880's and 1890's. After the turn of the century a reaction in favor of lighter colors occurred. Classic simplicity was in; eclectic Victorian variety was out. Rich detail and color had become regarded as excessive, rather embarrassing and vulgar. Owners of those complicated Queen Anne houses began painting them a single light color to conceal the exuberant detail, and to make the building less obtrusive.

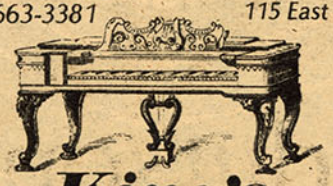
In recent years earthy colors have made a comeback, and Victorian houses are sporting new coats of mustard, olive, and bark brown paint. Trim colors today still tend to be significantly lighter than the body (that's been the fashion for the past twenty years or so). But perhaps the republication of paint catalogs with color plates of houses done in deep color combinations will lead owners of Queen Anne houses to try more daring combinations of darks on darks. ●

To See the Colors. . .

An exhibit of suggested color schemes from *Exterior Decoration*, originally published by the DeVoe Paint Company in 1885 and recently published in facsimile with a new introduction by Athenaeum of Philadelphia, will be on display during the month of April at Anderson's Paints, 125 W. William.

RESTORATIONS unltd.
Commercial and Residential Design
Catering to Authenticity
KERRYTOWN 663-5232
ACCREDITED
RESTAURANT DESIGNERS

VISIT US AT OUR NEW ADDRESS
663-3381 115 East Liberty



King's Keyboard House
Open Monday & Friday evenings.
Organs — Yamaha

Victor's
Of the Campus Inn

New Dinner Menu
for Your Dining Pleasure

New York Sirloin Strip Steak - 8.95
Aged prime beef broiled rare to medium

Surf and Turf - 9.95
Filet mignon and cracked king crab leg with butter

Scampi Griglia - 7.50
Large succulent Spanish red shrimps broiled in seasoned garlic butter and wine sauce, served on a bed of fluffy rice

Campus Inn
615 East Huron (at State)

Dinner music on weeknights,
dancing on Fridays and Saturdays.
(No cover.)
Phone 769-2200 for reservations.

In addition to the main entree, your dinner will include a delightful relish tray, a very special salad- with your choice of one of our homemade dressings, vegetable or baked Idaho potato, and an individual loaf of freshly baked bread.

For spring, the Ashley by DAKS.

A flawless masterpiece of understatement. Quietly but decisively expresses the British instinct for conservative good taste and tailoring.

$55

EVERYTHING FOR THE MAN
MARTY'S
ANN ARBOR E. LANSING
310 SOUTH STATE

Ann Arbor Streets Are Going to Get Worse and Worse and Worse

You think Ann Arbor's roads are bad now? Drivers in the 1980's may look back and see them as smooth compared with what they have to ride on.

A curious thing has been happening in Ann Arbor over the past decade or two. The pavements of the city's streets have been continuously deteriorating, until now about 40% of the nearly 300 miles of city pavements is in need of substantial repairs.

What's more, there is little chance that this trend towards poorer roads will change in the next few years. In fact, because the deterioration of an unmaintained road surface accelerates over time, the trend will probably continue in the years to come. Aware of this trend, city officials now see as a real possibility the reconversion of some of our roads back into the gravel roads they were before being paved.

If there were little citizen concern about the quality of our roads, the situation would not seem so curious. But in fact, Ann Arbor citizens *do* care. Bumpy roads are the cause of one of the most frequent complaints received at City Hall. It has gotten to the point where just about everyone running for city council these days must prepare to respond to citizen complaints about the condition of Ann Arbor roads.

But a politician does not gain many votes by telling citizens that their roads are going to keep getting worse, so those running for office tend to avoid that central truth when they talk about roads. Republicans blame the Democrats for the road problem—charging that enough money hasn't been allocated for roads in the past few years. This charge is basically unfair, because neither party, when in control of city council, has been able to muster anything near the citizen support it would take to raise local taxes enough to reverse the trend toward greater and greater deterioration of our roads.

Democrats, on the other hand, tend to look hopefully toward Lansing and Washington when they talk about solving the road problem. They favor a massive new state or federal road program which would bring more money to the city to pay for road repairs and reconstruction. In short, neither party has a solid plan for solving the road problem.

WHY are the roads in our city crumbling, and why will they continue to crumble? Several major factors have converged to create this problem:

- Roads are *very* expensive to repair. It costs about $85,000 a mile just to put a coat of asphalt over a cracked road surface. And this resurfacing process is only a routine maintenance function. Within twenty to twenty-five years, even the best designed road usually has to have major rehabilitative treatment. This could typically mean digging out the old road, including gutters and drains, then remaking the base, and pouring a new surface of either concrete or bituminous asphalt. If the new road is made of concrete (which is becoming an increasingly popular design), it will cost up to $250,000 a mile.
- Even if the city had kept up with the task of replacing worn out roads, annual maintainance would cost the city about $1,000,000 a year, some $630,000 more than the city now budgets for road repairs. But because road maintainance and reconstruction has not been adequately funded for many years, there is a tremendous backlog of needed road repairs. One estimate is that an additional $30 million is needed over the the next six years just to catch up with back work.

Driving out Geddes Avenue, with all the hills and surrounding trees, is almost like being out in the country. Its rural quality will be further enhanced if Geddes is turned back into a gravel road, something city officials say could happen if a lot more money for road repairs isn't forthcoming.

ann arbor art association
GALLERY SHOP
117 West Liberty
994-8004
Original Art
Sales and Rentals

IT'S SPRING AT GET FROCKED

211 S. STATE
open 10-6 mon.-sat.

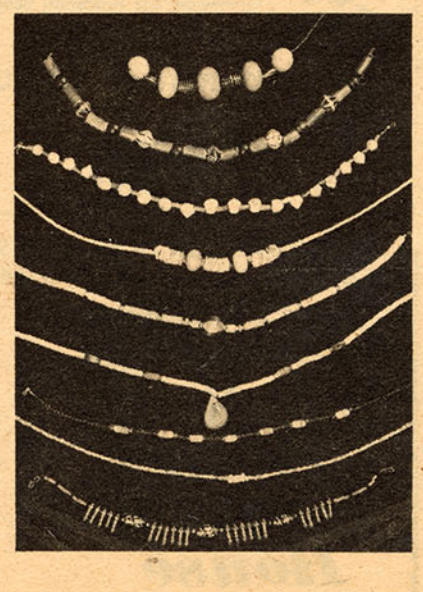
Complete Cuisine, Ltd.
cooking school • cookware
322 so main st (313) 662-0046

Medieval gastronomy and gastronomic mores before the fork

Are the middle ages so far from us?
This lecture takes us back as far as early Gaul and through the changes of several centuries, through the Fifteenth century.
What did medieval people eat?
How did they eat?
What was the place of "the table" in society? How was the table arranged?
What instruments did they use to eat?
What about social and religious rites?
They ate peacock..? How did they cook it?
What did they drink? beer? Wine?
And also what transgressions accompanied at times the social rites?
Did they really eat naked in a bathtub in certain "taverns"..? If you don't believe the words, perhaps a slide taken from a manuscript miniature of the time will convince you.
Professor Mermier, Professor of Medieval Literature of Oil, Oc and Provencal will answer some of the above questions.
In a following session, Dr. Valerie Roberts will demonstrate some medieval cooking.

April 14—illustrated lecture
May 3—medieval cooking

$7.50 for both



Rings, bracelets, earrings and necklaces.

Ethnic jewelry and Baobab originals with beads from four continents.

From $8.

baobab
FOLK ART GALLERY

123 W. Washington
Mon-Fri 11-9
Sat 10-6

The City's Worst Roads

LOCAL ROADS	From	To	Rating	Length
1. St. Aubin	Nordman	Creek	32	.3
2. High	Detroit	Fuller	32	.14
3. Avon Road	Devonshire	Vinewood	35	.09
4. Wilmont	Washtenaw	Observatory	39	.14
5. Harvard Place	Geddes	end	40	.18
6. Ellsworth	Stone School	State	40	1.00
MAJOR ROADS				
1. Ann	Glen	Washtenaw Pl	32	.1
2. Geddes	Washtenaw	Observatory	35	.21
3. Seventh	Miller	Huron	41	.31
4. Division	Hill	Packard	43	.18
5. State	Huron	Madison	45	.48
6. Madison	Division	Fifth Ave.	45	.12
7. Dexter	Revena	Maple	45	.73
8. Broadway	Maiden Lane	Moore	45	.33
9. Platt	Washtenaw	Packard	47	.96
10. Fourth Ave.	Packard	Catherine	47	.96
11. Ferdon	Washtenaw	Granger	47	.36

Faced with a lot of roads needing repairs and very limited resources to pay for them, Ann Arbor's Department of Streets, Traffic, and Parking has devised a quantitative means of ranking road surface conditions so that what repair work is performed will be concentrated on the very worst roads in the city.

In 1975, two two-man crews surveyed every mile of Ann Arbor pavement, rating each stretch from 80 (best) to 20 (worst), based on a composite of measures of categories such as amount of cracking and roughness.

In the department's view, the minimum acceptable rating for the city's major (more intensively used) roads is 60, while so-called "local" (less used) streets should have a minimum rating of 50. A major conclusion of this survey was that 57% of Ann Arbor's major roads and 37% of its local roads are at or nearly at a point of unacceptable service.

• Assuming, then, that it is going to take tens of millions of dollars to get our roads back in shape again, one must ask how much Ann Arbor citizens are currently willing to increase their taxes to solve this problem. The answer is simple: the voters have not even been willing to authorize an additional $700,000 for road repairs, which of course is only a tiny fraction of the money needed. Just last year, they voted down a proposal for raising that much money through raising property taxes. The vote was 12,048 to 9,320 against. A similar proposal will be on the ballot of the upcoming April 4th election, this one to approve a $2.5 million bond proposal for road repairs. City Hall insiders give it little chance of approval.

• A major reason Ann Arbor citizens are against paying more taxes for road repairs is that they have become accustomed to the state paying for such repairs through the state's Weight and Gas Tax. This fund has been the main source for road repair revenues for Michigan cities since the early 1950's. But it has been an inadequate amount for some time now. For the past couple of years, Ann Arbor has received only $1.7 million a year from the state fund, and this amount must also be used to pay for such things as traffic signal repair, snow removal, and street cleaning. Last year, for example, only $370,000 was allocated from the Gas and Weight Tax for road repairs in Ann Arbor.

• These days, for a ballot proposal to raise taxes to have much of a chance, there has to be a real crisis involved, or at least a more glamorous project such as Dial-a-ride. But neither crisis nor glamor is connected with road repairs. Rather, it involves spending lots of money on something most people somehow expected to be done anyway. As one person explained to us, "Most people seem to think that somehow, sooner or later, the roads will be taken care of. What they don't realize is that the longer they wait for a miracle to happen, the more money it's going to cost to put our roads back into shape."

WHAT, then, is going to happen to Ann Arbor's roads? There are indications of a growing awareness at state and federal levels of the problem cities are having in maintaining their major roads. So it is likely that more money will be coming from both of these sources to pay for road repairs. But it is highly unlikely that anywhere near enough money can be allocated to stop the gradual erosion that has been going on for years now.

To stop that trend towards worse and worse roads, more money is going to have to come from the pockets of local taxpayers, who presently appear to be overwhelmingly against any higher taxes for *anything*. One city official told us that if and when the unemployment and inflation problems ease, the electorate may be more willing to pay higher taxes in order to improve their roads.

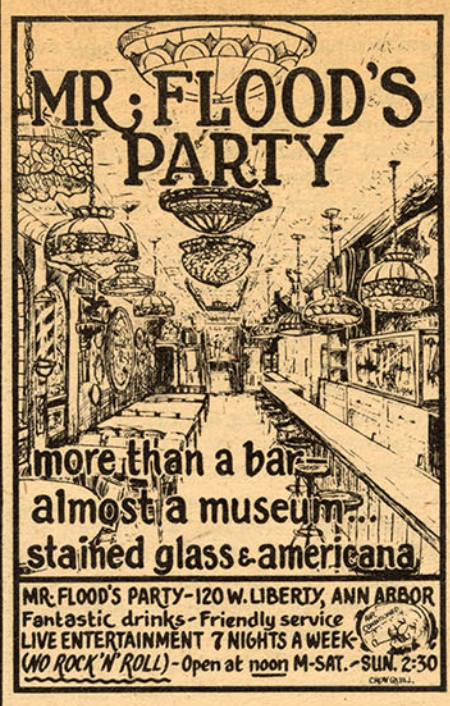
Another person we talked to sees a lesson in the road problem facing Ann Arbor. "Americans," he told us, "seem to have unquestionably assumed that their quality of life will steadily rise. Our roads are a visible sign that this is not necessarily the case." •

$2.5 Million More For Roads?

Ann Arbor's voters will get another chance this April 4th to decide whether they want to have their taxes raised a little (it will cost a person with a $40,000 house an extra $10 a year) in order to improve a few strategic streets. The probability is that the voters will (1) vote the proposal down, (2) continue to complain that their roads aren't being repaired.

This card is your personal key to 24 hour teller service

Apply at National Bank & Trust Company of Ann Arbor Member FDIC


MR. FLOOD'S PARTY
more than a bar—
almost a museum...
stained glass & americana
MR. FLOOD'S PARTY-120 W. LIBERTY, ANN ARBOR
Fantastic drinks-Friendly service
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT 7 NIGHTS A WEEK
(NO ROCK 'N' ROLL)-Open at noon M-SAT.-SUN. 2:30

FRENCH INSURANCE
The Insurance Store
1945 Pauline 662-3440

HERTLER BROS.
SINCE 1906
Farm Supplies, Housewares, Feed & Seed
Mon. - Sat. 8-5:30
Phone: 662-1713
HERTLER BROS.

Radio paging puts you in touch in seconds.
For a dollar a day you can be immediately available to your office and customers anywhere in the area.
Root Answering Service
215 S. Fifth Ave.
665-8871

The Word of God — Part Two

The Word of God is a group of about 1200 Christians who live around the Ann Arbor area. Its members consider their group a community, not a church and continue to attend their own individual churches. Compared with most church congregations these days, The Word of God is a highly cohesive, highly motivated ecumenical group.

The members of The Word of God share a centrally significant experience which they call "being baptised in the Holy Spirit"—an experience more commonly associated with Pentecostal churches in America. Elements of this experience are similar to what other Christian sects call "being saved," "being born again," or what the psychologist William James simply called "conversion."

"Being baptised in the Holy Spirit" is often a dramatic experience for an individual—a turning point in his or her life. Through it a person develops what is called a "personal relationship with Jesus," a sense of being lovingly cared about by the person considered to be the son of God. As one person told us, "It's like being saturated in joy when you're baptised in the Holy Spirit."

The Word of God community views this experience as an expected part of coming into the life of the community. Through being baptised in the Holy Spirit, members believe, they receive from God what they call the "charismatic dimension"—including the gifts of tongues, prophecy, and healing.

In last month's issue, we told the story of how four Notre Dame graduates came to Ann Arbor in 1967 and began holding charismatic prayer meetings in their apartment. As attendance to these meetings increased rapidly, a core of faithful members began meeting on an additional evening together because of their desire to develop stronger ties between fellow Christians. This group formed the nucleus of The Word of God.

Even though hundreds of people have since joined The Word of God, there remains a strong emphasis within the community on keeping the group a tightly-knit family. Much of the community's energy goes into working towards living harmoniously within the community. About one fourth of the membership has joined together to live in homes of six to eight people each.

Although there are now many charismatic Christian communities throughout the world, The Word of God is one of the oldest and largest such communities. Its leaders have been influential in shaping other such groups, because The Word of God may well be the most thoroughly thought-out Christian community anywhere in the world today. A carefully planned two-year initiation period of courses ensures that those who finally make a "full commitment" to the community know just what they are doing. It also enables community leaders to discern those who are and are not mature enough to make a full commitment to the community. All members of The Word of God are given well-defined responsibilities within the community, and there is an elaborate but coherent hierarchy of leadership which allows Word of God leaders to keep on top of all aspects of community functioning and to be alerted to problems that arise.

However, as a hierarchially-organized community that has adopted views which contrast sharply with many current trends in our society, The Word of God has some critics. Far more people we have come across are impressed with The Word of God than are critical of it, but enough people have voiced criticisms of the community to warrant a presentation of their concerns. Evéryone we talked with who has criticized The Word of God has asked to remain anonymous. So rather than refer to one anonymous source after another, what follows is a synthesis of the various criticisms we have heard.

The Emphasis on Authority

IN joining The Word of God community, one enters a highly structured group. There is a clear hierarchy of authority (see organizational chart on facing page) and a highly differentiated assignment of responsibilities.

Authority within the community is ultimately vested in its top leaders. There are twenty of them, all male, and they are called "Coordinators." New coordinators are not elected by the community as a whole, but rather by the existing group of coordinators. A coordinator's length of office is indefinite. During weekly coordinator meetings, important issues pertaining to the community are discussed. Each man who becomes a coordinator is committed to seeking a unity of opinion with fellow coordinators as they struggle to achieve a consensus about an issue.

During these meetings policies and viewpoints are adopted which can influence the lives of everyone in the community. On many issues, the coordinators consult formally or informally with the membership, but this is not always the case. For example, a decision was made by the coordinators that all members are to wear special garb (mantles for men, veils for women) to the Sunday community gatherings, and this decision was handed down to the community without asking for community response to the idea.

If individual members disagree with a policy or practice of the community, they are encouraged to contact their coordinator (each member is under a given coordinator) and explain their view. Most members trust their coordinators, so dissent is not all that common in the community. And those who have sharp or continuous disagreements with the leadership simply drop out of the community altogether.

In understanding the role of authority in The Word of God, it is important to keep in mind that this is a group which requires from its members a great degree of individual commitment. A commitment is required both in terms of shaping one's viewpoint so that it is compatible with the many accepted beliefs of the community, and also a commitment in the sheer number of hours a week it takes to attend the community's many meetings and to perform weekly service tasks. Altogether, an average member spends ten hours a week doing something directly related to the community. If a person wants to be a member of The Word of God and at the same time doesn't want to make that much of a commitment, he or she will eventually be asked to leave the community. Those who do become committed members have literally decided to make The Word of God the focus of their lives.

In joining The Word of God, you join a way of life, and every aspect of your life is expected to be a reflection of your Christian orientation. Word of God leaders, starting with Steve Clark back in the 1960's, have been keenly aware of how easy it is, after experiencing a profound awareness of God and of the way he wants you to live, to slip back into old, non-Christian ways of living. A basic assumption of the community is that once you commit yourself to leading a Christian life, you don't just automatically start acting correctly. Correct actions are *learned*, and one of the main things the community puts its energy into is teach-

Now open Thursday and Friday to 9:00 P.M.

Jacobson's

612 E. LIBERTY

PLEASE PARK IN THE ADJOINING ENCLOSED MAYNARD STREET AUTO RAMP.
JACOBSON'S WILL GLADLY VALIDATE YOUR PARKING TICKET.

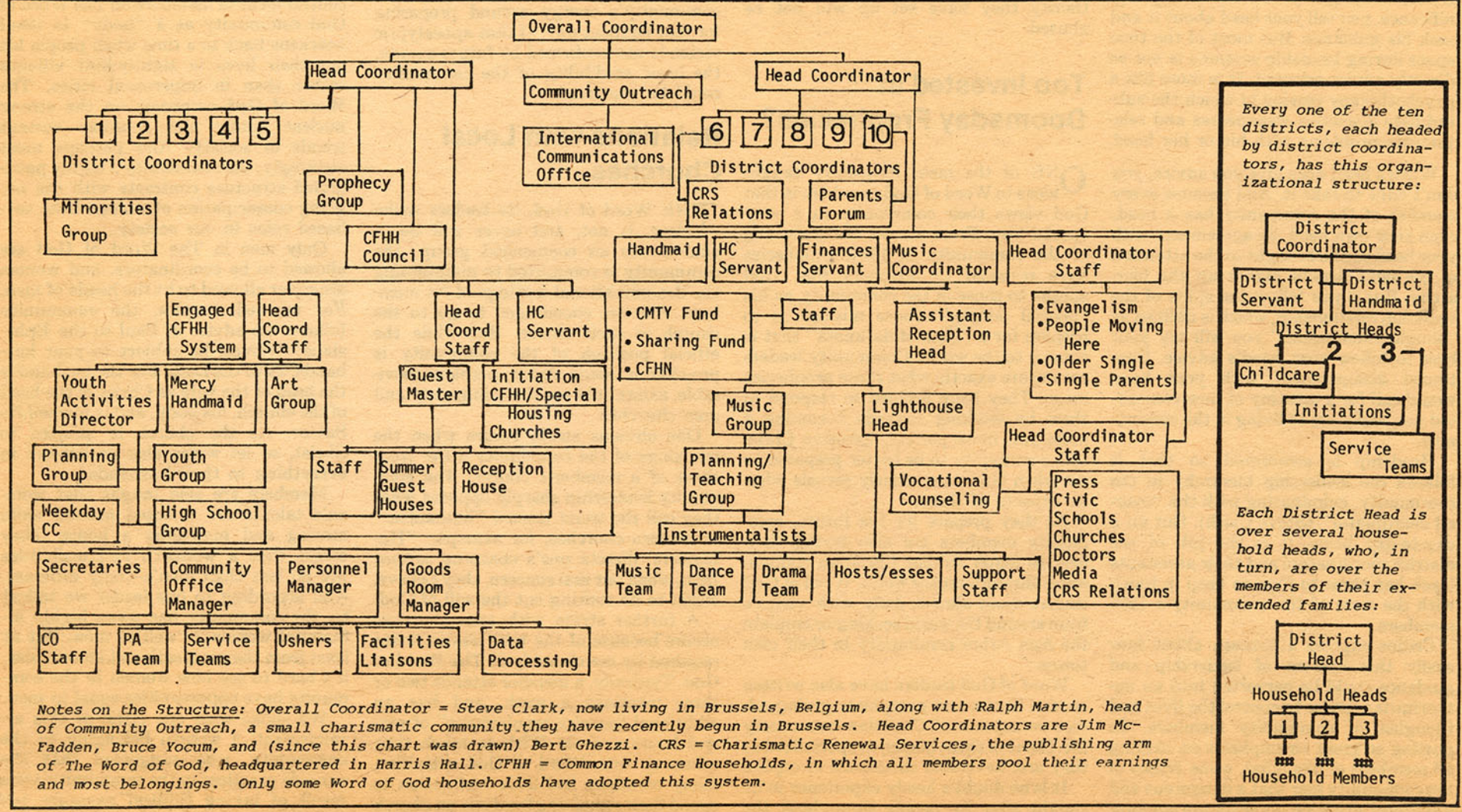
THINK WHERE YOU MIGHT BE THIS TIME NEXT YEAR....

IF YOU OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT THIS TIME THIS YEAR.

Money makes it happen. And money grows fast when you save regularly in one of our high-interest savings accounts. Save now. Sail later.

AAFS
ANN ARBOR FEDERAL SAVINGS
769-8300

The Structure of The Word of God



Notes on the Structure: Overall Coordinator = Steve Clark, now living in Brussels, Belgium, along with Ralph Martin, head of Community Outreach, a small charismatic community they have recently begun in Brussels. Head Coordinators are Jim McFadden, Bruce Yocum, and (since this chart was drawn) Bert Ghezzi. CRS = Charismatic Renewal Services, the publishing arm of The Word of God, headquartered in Harris Hall. CFHH = Common Finance Households, in which all members pool their earnings and most belongings. Only some Word of God households have adopted this system.

Every one of the ten districts, each headed by district coordinators, has this organizational structure:

Each District Head is over several household heads, who, in turn, are over the members of their extended families:

This organizational chart of The Word of God was handed out a year ago to teach out-of-town visitors more about how the community operates, so they could form similar communities back home. Were the chart drawn up today, it would look somewhat different: there is now one more "head coordinator." In a sense, the complex but rational organization of The Word of God represents a harnessing of the charismatic energy which more traditional charismatic churches have made little effort to channel.

ing its members the correct way to lead a Christian life.

All members are exposed weekly to at least several hours of teaching—including the courses they are taking (most members take at least one hour-long course a week) and the talks given at the two weekly gatherings of the community. By the time a person is a "committed member" of the community (usually after a two-year long learning period), he or she has heard over one hundred hours of teaching by community leaders.

These teachings are rarely philosophical or theological in content. They deal not in abstract concepts but with concrete advice on how to lead a Christian life in a community of Christians. A few of the topics taught are:

—righteous and unrighteous anger
—true and false humility
—working out disagreements
—repairing wrongdoing in a relationship
—how to correct fellow members
—how to discipline your child
—how to behave sexually

The courses in which these topics are taught leave room for individual discussion, but they are all based on the assumption that there is a right and a wrong way to do things, and that the teacher is there to explain the difference.

Thus the community does not encourage independent-minded members, and the leaders would be the first to admit this. From the perspective of the community, one of the things which has gone wrong with our society is its permissiveness—the ethic of doing one's own thing, of seeking fulfillment through one's own efforts. The community believes that fulfillment is only possible by submitting oneself to the will of God. In belonging to the community and submitting to the direction of its leadership, the members feel they are doing exactly what God has asked them to do.

The Practice of Headship

ANOTHER means the leadership has developed of keeping its members leading committed Christian lives is a system they call "headship." Headship, in theory, is like having a good, caring friend who is wiser than you are—a sort of ideal father-figure. Every member meets with his or her head regularly (individually or in a small group) and is supposed to

Continued on next page

PAUL L. STEIN, CLU
LIFE, HEALTH AND DISABILITY INSURANCE
115½ E Liberty FOR INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES 663-9307

West Side Book Shop
Used & Rare Books
113 W. Liberty
Ann Arbor, MI. 48108
313-995-1891
Free Search Service
MTW 11-6 ThF 11-9 S 10-6

insulation
Protect your home from the rising cost of heating and cooling it comfortably
ANN ARBOR MAINTENANCE
THE OREN TAMER
971-3060

YARNS FROM AROUND THE WORLD
FOR WEAVING, MACRAME, BASKETRY, KNITTING..
WEAVER SUPPLIES & ACCESSORIES
LOOMS, SPINNING WHEELS, ROVING
WILD WEFT
415 N. FIFTH AVE. (in KERRYTOWN II) • 761-2466

SINCE 1968 Insta-PRINT OF ANN ARBOR Downtown Ann Arbor
QUALITY OFFSET PRINTING
Offset Printing/ Mechanical Color
Binding/ Collating/ Folding
COMPLETE ART DEPARTMENT
Illustration/ Advertising Design
Logo Design/ Brochures/ Layout
Keylining/ Photostats/ Halftones
Typesetting
769-6636 · South Main St., Ann Arbor

The Word of God — Part Two

(CONTINUED)

keep him up-to-date on all of the important things going on in his or her life. Before making any decision of any significance, you tell your head about it and seek his guidance. But most of the time spent during headship sessions is not so directly advice-oriented. It is more like a psychotherapy session in which the subordinate discusses weaknesses and relationship problems with his or her head.

When a head does give you advice, you don't *have* to take it. And because every member of the community has a head, even your own head, disagreements with your head can be brought to the attention of the next person higher up the hierarchy. But if you follow the spirit of the headship relationship, which is defined as "simple submission," you will try your best to follow your head's advice. Continued disagreement with your head would call for a scrutiny of how committed you really are to living in the community.

Headship is structured so that it follows the leadership hierarchy in the community, culminating with the "overall coordinator" (Steve Clark). But on a day-to-day basis, it is the job of the district coordinators and their assistants (each has three to five) to keep in touch with the lives of the community's 1200 members.

Critics express a concern about how easily this system of leadership and guidance could be perverted into an authoritarian device to control the lives and thoughts of community members. In putting so great an emphasis on making all members of like mind, some critics of the community fear that a dangerous and unnatural situation—a situation amounting to mind control—is being set up. In responding to this charge, Word of God leaders say that the structure of the community must be viewed in the context of the strong commitment each member has to strive to have truly caring, Christian relationships with one another. As long as this remains their uppermost concern, they feel, the structure of authority they have set up will not be abused.

Too Invested in Doomsday Prophecies?

ONE of the most frequently taught ideas to Word of God members is that God views their community in a very special way. From almost the beginning of the community in 1967, prophecies have revealed to members that God speaks to those in the community as his "special people," whose mission is to prepare for a "time of darkness" that is coming to the world. Community leaders are unsure exactly what these prophecies mean. They have decided to respond to them by working towards becoming a more and more perfect, cohesive Christian community to be better prepared to act when God more clearly reveals what he expects of them.

As they prepare for the future, community members are also trying their best to foster similar Christian communities throughout the world. Word of God leaders meet almost daily with visitors from around the world seeking to emulate the Ann Arbor community in their own towns.

Word of God leaders have also written several books and pamphlets giving advice on aspects of Christian community life. Some of these books, as specialized as they are, have sold thousands of copies.

It is no doubt a heady experience to be sought after by people throughout the world as a model for how to lead a Christian life in these modern, confusing times. One person we talked to speculated that the community's worldwide influence has gone to the heads of the leaders, making them think their community will play an even larger role than it presently plays.

One concern is that The Word of God, like many religious sects before them, will doom itself by developing the notion that a great cataclysm in the world is soon approaching, and then orient all of the community's energy around preparing for that eminent day. If that apocalyptic vision is not confirmed by future events, the basic credibility of the community could be shattered.

Relations with Local Churches

THE Word of God, its leaders make clear, is not, and never will be, a church. As an ecumenical group, the community is committed to maintaining the denominational heritage of its members, who are encouraged to go to the church of their choice. But while the official position of the community is pro-church, some strain, perhaps inevitable, exists between the community and area churches.

One obvious strain occurs when the teachings of the community differ from those of a member's church. The community leadership sharply opposes what they call the trend toward "humanism" in modern churches, for example. "Humanism' directs one's concerns toward man, when our real concern, they believe, ought to be seeking out the will of God.

A further strain with area churches occurs because of the time commitment required by membership in The Word of God. Typically, a member attends two or three meetings a week, and has an additional "service requirement" of several hours a week. With so much time taken up with Word of God activities, many members feel little inclination to spend their remaining free time on church activities.

The Role of Women

IN many ways, customs in The Word of God represent turning back the clock—a re-establishing of ways of life that have been disappearing in recent decades. The central focus of members on The Word of God community as a "body" in itself hearkens back to a time when people led out their lives in tightly-knit villages rather than in impersonal cities. The Word of God emphasis on the strong nuclear family also counters current trends in society. And perhaps most strikingly, the community's highly patriarchal structure contrasts with the ongoing emancipation of women from sex-based roles in our society.

Only men in The Word of God are allowed to be coordinators, and women are never allowed to be the heads of men. For married couples, the community follows the advice of Paul to the Ephesians: "Wives, be subject to your husbands, as to the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the church, his body, and is himself its Savior. As the church is subject to Christ, so let wives also be subject in everything to their husbands."

Members are also taught that women's talents are oriented around child rearing and managing a home. They stress that a woman's responsibilities are no less than men's—only different. And according to one leader we talked to, the community has some highly influential women as well as men. But at least from the perspective of an outsider, it's hard to see how women in the community have opportunities equal to men.

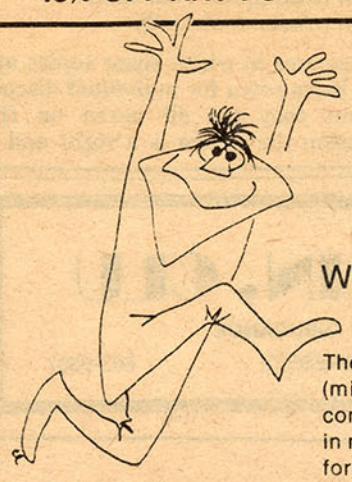
We spoke with one critic of this arrangement, a woman belonging to the community, who suggested that the sex-role practices in the community are a result of taking Biblical passages too literally. Rather than viewing patriarchal customs described in the Bible in their cultural context, Word of God leaders have taken them as exact prescriptions for sex role behavior in our time.

Concluding Reflections

YOU can analyze The Word of God and see a rather ominous looking organization—authoritarian, sexist, grandiose in its self-proclaimed mission. But if you look more concretely at the community, you see a group of people sharing a quality of life which by many standards is

Huron Valley National Bank
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
125 S. Fifth Ave., at Washington
1969 W. Stadium Blvd., near Pauline
3305 Washtenaw, at Huron Parkway
314-320 E. Washington (Autobank)
777 N. University (Campus)
3001 State St., at Eisenhower Pkwy.
REGULAR CHECKING
STATEMENT SAVINGS
FREE CHECKING
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT
PASSBOOK SAVINGS
THRIFTY CHECKING

A New Dawning
FLOATATION SLEEP SPECIALISTS
305 E. Liberty Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (313) 665-0386
Waterbedrooms. Windows of Glass. Wicker. & Other Wonders
10% OFF ANY PURCHASE


WE'VE MOVED DOWNTOWN!
The funny old building at 111 w. liberty (millard press) is smiling again. . . . come see us and enjoy our peaceable collection in new old surroundings. Bring this ad for 10% off on anything your little heart desires.
the peaceable kingdom
668-7886 111 w. liberty 10-5:30 Monday-Saturday

WUOM 91.7 FM
MAKES IT A LITTLE BIT EASIER TO GET THROUGH THE DAY

L&F
SHOE REPAIR
Handbags and Leather Goods REPAIRED
While You Wait 201 S. Ashley

CENTRAL CAFE
665-9999 334 S. MAIN
OPEN 24 HOURS

CHELSEA FLOWERS
203 E. LIBERTY

much higher than most people enjoy.

The people of The Word of God are by and large a happy, peaceful people. They are deeply invested in practicing old-fashioned virtues which don't inspire much general interest these days in our society: humility, honesty, self-control, respect for others, brotherly love.

They do not always measure up to the standards they set for themselves, but they would be the first to tell you that. That they maintain a sincere desire to work towards living a Christian life—something only a small fraction of those who call themselves Christians devote much energy to—is in itself a most impressive feature of this community.

Perhaps the most important test of The Word of God is time. The community is still only ten years old. In this past decade, the community's members have met with remarkable success in both attracting new members and in finding a structure which will give wise leadership to their continually growing community and at the same time allow the membership to relate to one another as caring members of the same family.

But it is not easy to sustain a harmonious, close community, and only time will tell if the members can keep the high spirits they now enjoy. A crucial factor in determining the community's future may be the kinds of beliefs they use to keep themselves together as a community. If the basis of the group's cohesion is the belief that they are God's select people, chosen to perform some exalted mission in the near future, then The Word of God is not much different than a lot of other groups of people through history which have been energized and held together by a belief in a grandiose calling. Such groups tend to fall apart when the future does not vindicate their self-proclaimed mission.

The next few years should be crucial ones for The Word of God. If the American society they live in keeps churning along in the same humdrum fashion, and no prophecy-fulfilling cataclysms ensue, it will be a real test of the community. To sustain in the years ahead the same spirit which now marks the group would be its biggest accomplishment of all. •

March Cover Not Meant To Be a Mystery

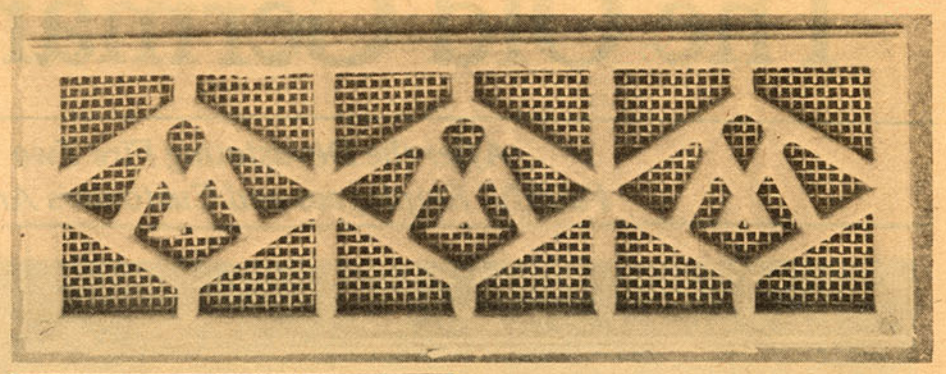
Dave Breen

Ron Komperda and Ken Piekny of Brainstorm Graphics

People have been asking us who did the March cover drawing of the First National Building at Main and Washington. Ken Piekny and Ron Komperda of Brainstorm Graphics did the work. Their studio is on the First National's second floor, and they wanted to depict the Jazz Age skyscraper in a style of drawing appropriate to the era. Their credit line unfortunately fell victim to a printer's error.

Ron and Ken met in the Fine Arts program at Eastern Michigan and discovered that they enjoyed collaborating, bouncing ideas off each other for projects. That's why they named their partnership "Brainstorm." T-shirts, menues, and advertising art have been the mainstay of their versatile business, which includes murals, logo design, and just plain drawing. •

Test Of the Town



By BOB BRECK

THE architectural feature in this month's Test of the Town is located somewhere in central Ann Arbor.

You could win your choice of any one of the thousands of record albums at the Liberty Music Shop, 417 East Liberty if you can identify the subject of this photo correctly. Let us know the specific location via letter or postcard mailed to the Ann Arbor Observer, 502 East Huron, Ann Arbor, 48104. No special delivery entries, please. The first two correct answers win.

Last month's stone "E" is on top of the building at 202 East Huron, as several employees of Michigan Consolidated Gas Company across the street recognized. Joan and Richard Wagner and Carolyn Helmke beat them to it, however, and won records of their choice at the Liberty Music Shop,

Shortly thereafter we received a letter from Elma Desmond Gage, dated March 6. She had picked up a copy of the Observer at the University Hospital and saw the "E" on top of the building her grandfather, butcher Jocob P. Eschelbach, had built in 1905 to house his meat market. Mrs. Gage herself had, in fact, been born there on the second floor exactly fifty-nine years ago that very day. "My grandparents lived in the 8-room flat on the second floor. Grandma assisted the doctor when each of the six grandchildren were born, as was the custom in those days," Mrs. Gage wrote. Her mother, Elma Eschelbach, married John Desmond, who went into business with his father-in-law Jacob Eschelbach for many years. "I received my initial bookkeeping experience doing the book work for my grandfather and dad," Mrs. Gage told us, and she's still doing book work today in the University Hospital Patients Accounts Office. •

LICENSES and SUPPLIES
FISHING
FISCHER HARDWARE HOUSEWARES & GIFTS & GALORE
221 E. Washington at Fifth Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48108
9-5:30 Mon. thru Sat. (313) 769-4210

Govinda's
NATURAL FOODS RESTAURANT
315 S. STATE STREET 663-0088

Moe Sport Shops
BUD VAN DE WEGE
COMPLETE TENNIS SHOP
711 N. UNIVERSITY NO-86915
902 S. STATE NO-87296

Marsh's
Office Supply
329 South Main St.
CUBICALS
five to ten dollars each
five colors
five different types
limitless combinations

Schlanderer & Sons
Jewelers & Silversmiths
NO 2-0306 •
208 S. Main St. Ann Arbor, Mich.

MICHIGAN PHARMACY NEW HOURS 7 to 10 SUNDAY: 9 to 2
Beer Groceries PACKAGE LIQUOR DEALER
BREAKFAST 77¢ Two Fresh Eggs Toast & Coffee
600 SOUTH MAIN — AT MADISON

BLUE FROGGE
NOW!
GREAT LIVE MUSIC
EVERY SUNDAY-WEDNESDAY
DINING · DISCO · DANCING
611 CHURCH ANN ARBOR 995-5955

The Old German Is Open Again

After the Devastating Fire Two Years Ago Faithful Employees and Customers Are Back Together

Dave Breen

Together again: front (l. to r.) Herman Haarer, Bert Wittke, Ernie Reichenecker, Della Parten, Marcella Leib, Alicia English, Jake Nommensen. rear: Bernie Donahue, Larry Clark, Bill Dettling, Bud Metzger.

IN the early morning of April 1, 1975, fire broke out in the basement of the Old German Restaurant and, after seeming to have been brought under control, it again and again found interior paths to spread from one floor to another and smolder undetected in spaces above dropped ceilings or through plumbing chases that hadn't been firewalled.

By the time the fire was extinguished twelve hours later, the building had burned to a shell. To aggravate the loss, the business was underinsured. Rebuilding dragged on longer than anyone expected, hampered first by governmental red tape, later by construction problems.

But finally, on a warm, sunny Monday, March 7, the plywood construction fence in front of 118 and 120 W. Washington came down, revealing the same old white sign beside the entrance: "Hours 11 AM to 8:30, Closed Thursday." And that was all the announcement there was. With a characteristic lack of fanfare on the part of owner Bud Metzger, the Old German was open again.

We dropped in one day shortly after the reopening, just after the noon-hour rush, and found John Miller, assistant manager at Fingerle Lumber, spending his late lunch hours with his accustomed companions, sitting around a big round table just as they've done hundreds of times before.

"For the last couple of months I've been swinging up by here every day to see if they had the barricades down," John told us. "I think when I leave the office for lunch my auto would take me up here even if I didn't turn the wheel."

Now that the Old German's open again, John can look forward to his favorite meal, roast pork loin with Bavarian red cabbage and German fries, every Tuesday. The roast pork is cut and then browned with a nice crust. Twenty years ago John first came to the Old German and ordered smoked pork chops, he remembers. He liked them, and he's been coming back every since. "The service is good, the food is good, and the price is right," he said. (The pork loin costs $2.65.) Lawyer Don Koster, passing by, seemed to agree. "The food's so good you could almost eat it," he quipped.

THE menu at the Old German is extensive and varied, including fish and cheese appetizers (herring, sardines, salmon, and Camembert), hot and cold sausages and sandwiches, homemade soups, and filling lunches and dinners accompanied by potatoes and homecooked vegetables. You can also order vegetables a la carte. There are many German specialties seldom available elsewhere: liver dumpling soup, beef rouladen, blutwurst and rollmops.

From Day to day the menu changes, depending on what kind of meat was a good buy that morning, what's left over from the day before, and what particular dishes certain regular customers may have requested. Today there were stuffed noodles made especially for Harry Koch.

It's an old-fashioned way of cooking and running a restaurant, compared to the limited menus and frozen pre-proportioned servings of more modern food service operations. At the Old German soups, hamburgers, and sirloins start out as a 90-pound round of beef, broken down by the in-house butcher into sirloins, eye of round for rouladen and sauerbraten, stew meat for goulash, hamburger for meat patties, and bones for the stock pot.

THE reopening has been a happy reunion not only for customers but for most of the staff as well. Some new people have been hired, but most have returned from interim jobs in bars, restaurants, and beauty shops all over town. Afternoons Jacob Nommensen is back in the kitchen as the short-order cook; he's 76, and he goes back to the days before Bud Metzger's father Fritz bought the restaurant in 1946, when Gottlob Schumacher still ran it. Bill Dettling, the head cook, has been there awhile, too; he worked for Mr. Schumacher part-time in high school and stayed on after graduation. The butcher, Herman Haarer, used to own the Daisy Meat Market next door at 118 W. Washington; he works back in the meat room slicing cheese and cold cuts and cutting down the beef rounds and plates and the pork loins into pieces for cooking.

After several years of being away from the restaurant, Bud's sister "Bert" Wittke cam back for the reopening to help out as hostess. And Bud's son Mark is learning the restaurant business by filling a variety of jobs.

Some familiar faces never left the

The election coverage and the accompanying pressure on space and time have forced postponement of DOWNTOWN NOTES and LEISURE NOTES until next month.

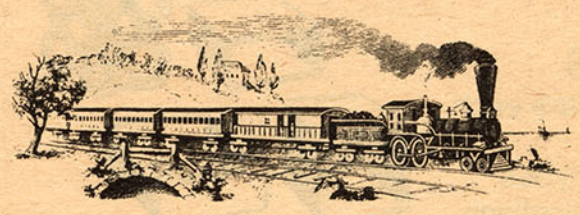
BRAINSTORM GRAPHICS
FULL SERVICE ART STUDIO
Specializing in: T-Shirt Promotion
Advertising Art · Illustrations
Logos · Photography · Copy Writing
201 S. Main St., First National Bldg., Suite 210
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108
(313) 665-5005

gold bond CLEANERS
• MOTHPROOFING • WATERPROOFING • FREE MINOR REPAIRS
• LEATHER CLEANING • LAUNDRY SERVICE • KNIT BLOCKING
332 maynard
at the tower plaza 668-6335

347 Kinds of STEAK from • DRAKE'S • SANDWICH SHOP
709 N. UNIVERSITY * OPEN 10 AM-11:45 PM

KITCHEN PORT, INC.
bakeware barware coffee beans
coffee-making supplies cookware
copper dinnerware flatware
glassware kitchen tools
tableware linens woodenware
Kitchen PORT inc.
Kerrytown 415 North Fifth Avenue 665-9188

Complete travel arrangements



INTERNATIONAL
12 Nickels Arcade
994-6204
DOMESTIC
14 Nickels Arcade
994-6200
• Rail tickets for Amtrak, Canadian National
• Student rail pass
• Eurailpass
• Britrailpass
BOERSMA travel

The Old German Circa 1955. Reinhard Wittke and young Bud Metzger are behind the bar.

scene. Just after the fire, bartender Bernie Donahue, general assistant Ernie Reichenecker, and waiter Larry Clark were at work helping Bud clean up the debris. They stayed on as construction hands. Larry, 22, who likes to refer to himself as "*the* waiter" at the Old German (everyone else who waits on tables is female), told us that construction work was an interesting change for him, but after a while he went to work as a waiter again at the Crystal House "to get tuned up" for the reopening.

The Old German's employees share a strong sense of loyalty to the place. "The Old German is the best place in the world to work," claims Bernie Donahue, though in actuality he himself is familiar with few other working situations. He's been at the Old German since he came to town from Boston via the U.S. Army in 1960.

Many waitresses are also back after the two-year hiatus. Alicia English cooked pizza at Domino's, Marcella Leib and Della Partain worked at Schuler's, and Dottie Vorbeck tended bar and taught children bowling at the Thunderbird Lanes. "I knew I'd be coming back," Dottie said. "Bud called me about a month ago and told me it would by any day."

THE building's new interior has the feel of the old Old German, minus the beer stein collection which was largely destroyed in the fire. Charlevoix architect Hans Wiemer did the design work; he's been Bud's friend since his college days in Ann Arbor.

Also, there's still an Ashley Street entrance in the rear and a fifteen-seat lunch counter, which some advisors urged Bud to remove "for something classier." Bud, however, insisted on keeping it. The lunch counter goes back to the days when the workmen's lunch trade was a mainstay for the cafes and bars on the west side of downtown. At noon the workers from King-Seely at First and William (they made dashboard components), from American Broach down the Washington hill at Third Street, from Argus camera over on Fourth Street, would all head up the hill and hit the doors of the Old German at 120 W. Washington, Fry's Cafe (later Flick's Bar) at 116, and the Union Bar (today the Old Town) at Liberty and Ashley.

Bud remembers those days well. He's been at the Old German ever since his father bought it in 1946 after operating the German Inn at 117 W. Huron. Bud was twenty then, learning the restaurant business from the ground up.

Workingmen and downtown employees at lunch, families for dinner and Sundays, with a heavy sprinkling of college students and faculty—that was the Old German's clientele. It was never primarily a place for drinking. There may have been a TV set for evening gatherings to watch the Wednesday night fights over a stein of beer, but the rule was the Day, Beer served only with Meals." The Old German acquired a reputation among out-of-towners as an authentic German restaurant with excellent food and reasonable prices.

MORE than a business went up in smoke in the Old German fire two years ago. It was a way of life for the people who worked there, and for many regular customers who met there every day, too. In the weeks after the fire, Bud said, "I was walking around like a mummy. Then I crossed paths with Gary Raab of National Bank and Trust, who said the National Bank would help me out. And they did—they forwarded the help when I needed moral support."

Now that the restaurant is again producing revenue, construction on the rest of the building can resume. The forty to fifty seat expansion into 118 W. Washington should be ready within three months, Bud told us, and the seven apartments above the restaurant will be ready sometime after that. Much of the rough work has already been done.

Then Bud went back to the kitchen, fixed himself a plate of frankfurters with lentils and spatzen (a Swabian noodle specialty), sat down and ate them with relish. "I haven't had this in two years," he explained. •

PERSONAL LOANS

- Prompt, friendly service
- Convenient locations
- Payments to suit your needs
- Apply by phone

AB
Ann Arbor Bank and Trust Company
Member FDIC
Stop by any of our 13 full-service offices in Ann Arbor, Dexter, Whitmore Lake, Scio and Pittsfield Townships. Or call 995-7777.

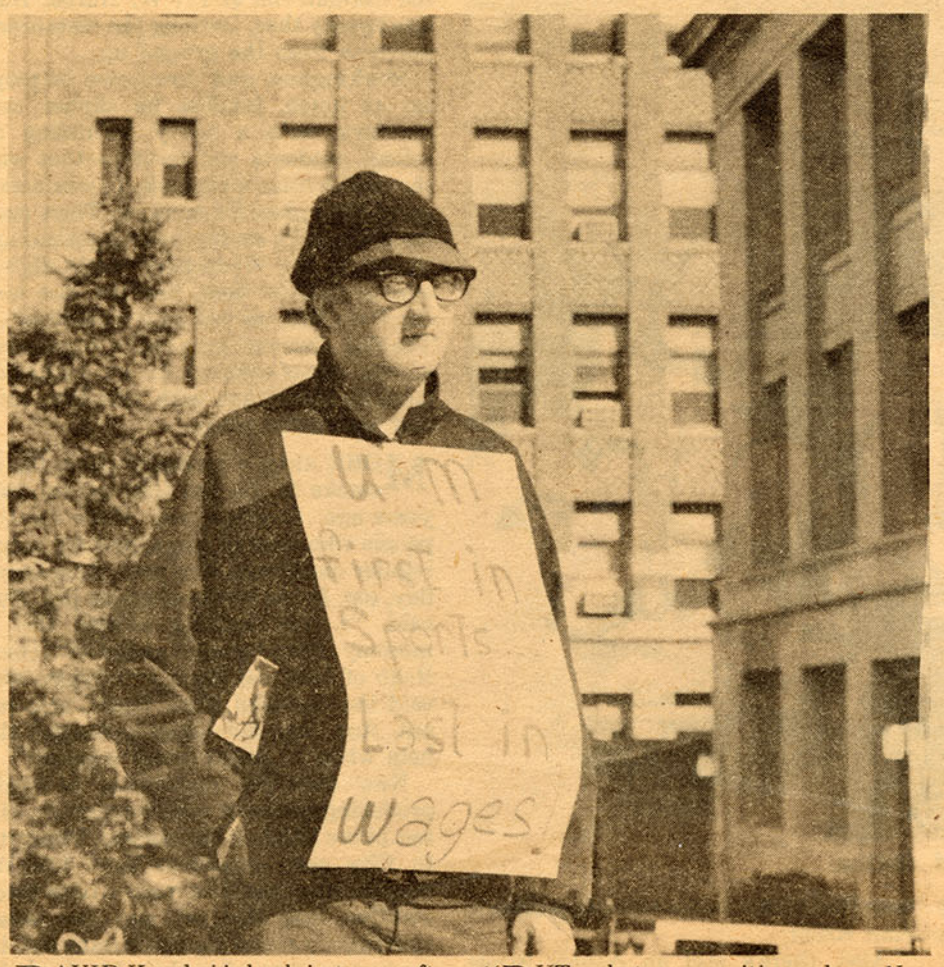
WASHTENAW milk & ice cream
ASHLEY & MADISON
SODA FOUNTAIN · 6am-11pm
Have you tried our homemade donuts?

applerose
300 W. Liberty. 769-3040
OPEN 9-6, MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY.
If you have two loaves of bread,
Give one to the poor,
Sell the other
And buy hyacinths
To feed your soul.
—Hindu proverb
Spring is sprung, tra-la, tra-la.

GRAPHIC FABRICS
FURNITURE
CHINA / GLASS
KITCHEN / APPAREL
Orthogonality
340 MAYNARD
662-2600

SAVE on oil and gas fuel costs with this AUXILIARY WOOD HEATER.
Easily installs to an all-fuel chimney.
Compare quality, weight, and workmanship. Heavy-duty cast-iron grate and ash pan.
at
SCHLENKER'S
213 W. Liberty 662-3265

The Further Adventures of David Kozubei



DAVID Kozubei is back in town, after a few months' stay in New York. A 45-year-old Londoner who came to Ann Arbor back in 1968 to manage the Centicore Bookstore, David started his own bookstore in 1973, saw it grow rapidly into one of Ann Arbor's largest, and then just three years later go bankrupt due to overexpansion.

David had gone to live in New York last fall after the final liquidation of David's Books. His plans were to find a job in a bookstore in Manhattan. So we were surprised to see him back in Ann Arbor so soon and asked him what had happened. David, who is the type of person who manages to stay chipper through all sorts of disasters, chuckled as he told us the highlights of his recent adventure in the big city.

"The morning after my arrival in New York, I went out to Broadway to do shopping. Very crowded on the sidewalk. Daytime. And after walking only ten minutes, someone got shot dead just behind me. Just like that. I heard screams, turned around, and there was this guy with blood all over his face. I saw in the papers the following day it was a revenge killing of some sort.

"And then a few days later, I was blown smack against a wall by the wind. I later learned that at the time New York was in the tail of a hurricane. But at the time I just thought that this must be a very windy city.

"And then a few days later, I got held up. I was walking along an empty street at night, a bit tipsy, and suddenly there were these three guys, and one pulled a knife. All I could think to do was to keep talking. I kept saying to them, 'I need the money. I'm new in town. Leave me some of it.' I kept giving them five dollars at a time, and they kept asking me for more. Finally, I gave them all I had, thirty bucks, and they were a bit angry that there wasn't any more. So they searched me. But then they let me go.

"So after that week, I told myself: this is a Wild West town, and you'd better accept it as such if you're going to stay.

"BUT what an exciting place New York is! A terrific variety of people. It's full of temptations. If you have money, you know, you can spend it all in one day. Marvelous restaurants. And I went to all the galleries. And I kept meeting people from Ann Arbor who I used to know back here. I must have met forty people from Ann Arbor. None of them knew about the others. And you know, Ann Arbor still means something to them. They remember it fondly. There's certainly a link they still feel.

"I had gone to New York intending to stay there for a time, confident I was going to get lots of work. However, I did the rounds of bookstores, and I couldn't get any work.

"Anyway, after awhile, I began to starve. And though I had people who would put me up and give me bits of money, I had no prospect for a job. And I didn't want to go on like that. If I could say to someone, 'In three weeks, I'll be working,' then I wouldn't have minded. But you can't live in New York without money. You can in Ann Arbor. You can't in New York.

"Towards the end of my stay there, I wasn't eating much at all. Of course I could have said to myself, 'I won't eat, I'll just fast for awhile.' And that would have been all right—if I could have seen an end to it. But you can't go on fasting forever, you know. What I didn't see was an end to it. That was the part that was hard to take.

"I was flat out of money. So I finally had to phone collect to a friend in Ann Arbor and say, 'I need fifty bucks.' The bus fare from New York to Ann Arbor was $49.75, or something like that. And he sent it, and I took the first bus out I could catch.

"Of course, as soon as I got back to Ann Arbor, I got a call from New York saying we have a job for you. But I was so pleased to get back to Ann Arbor, it seemed so nice here, after a rest from it, you know, that I decided to stay here.

"When I got off the bus here in Ann Arbor, the first person I saw said, 'Hello, David!'—someone I knew slightly, but it meant something to be back in an atmosphere that was friendly to me.

"Then I had to decide what I wanted to do here. I decided, I don't want to go back into bookselling. I had had a struggle about that in New York, too. It was what I knew, bookselling, but I wanted some kind of service job. Something physical. After the mental strain of being an entrepreneur, you know. I didn't want to do desk work. So I decided to try to get into the University Hospital as a janitor. It took awhile, but that's what happened."

The logo for David's Books, once a prominent feature of the Liberty Street streetscape. David's enterprise, which began on a shoestring budget, grew to be one of the biggest and most interesting bookstores in the area. But it went bankrupt last year when David could not find investors willing to help pay for the store's rapid expansion.

HOW do you like being a janitor, we asked David. "I wouldn't say I was bored with my job," David answered thoughtfully. "But I would say that it's a job that encourages boredom. So the thing is, I fight it. I prefer assignments where there's a lot of work. I work a lot in the burn unit, which for some people is a gruesome place. But there's a lot of work to do there. They're terribly dedicated, the people who work in those intensive care units, where people are very badly hurt and might die suddenly. I really think the nurses in those places are incredible. They're amazing. A special breed. When you work in those places, they notice you as a person—even if you're a janitor like me. Whereas in some parts of the hospital, people don't notice you. But in those intensive care units, the personal thing is so intense, they notice everything—every person."

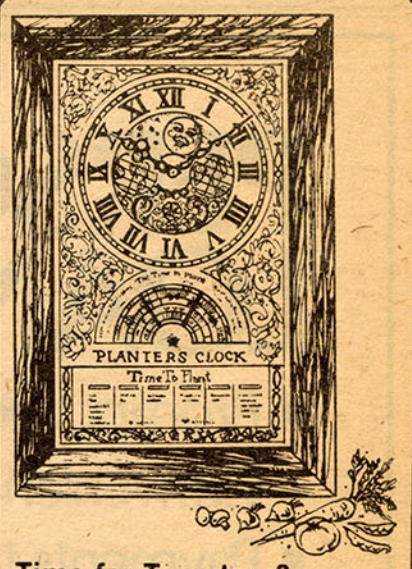
We asked David about his future. "Well, I'm working on my anthology of English poetry. At the moment it's planned to be the best English poetry from 1150 to the present. And it's to be in nine volumes, at the moment, with a thousand pages each. I've completed one volume, on the nineteenth century, and I've done a lot of work on three other volumes. It may take another twelve years to go, I don't know exactly."

At the time we talked to David about his recent experiences, he was again out of work—but this time because the University union he belongs to was on strike. After the month-long strike ended, we gave David a call to find out just what the strike accomplished for him and his fellow workers. He told us he was making $4.15 an hour before the strike, and will now be making thirty cents an hour more, with another thirty cents an hour coming after a year. "It's a funny thing," he said. "When we went out on strike, the University was offering us twenty-five cents an hour more for the first year. So after a month of striking, all we got was another nickel." •

THIS IS A GYROS!
THE BEST SANDWICH IN TOWN
The Greek word Gyros means to spin, rotate, or gyrate. This is exactly what our Gyros does. It is a combination of meat, usually lamb and beef, which turns on a spit until its outermost layer is cooked and the juices sealed in. All the meat is thus an end cut, but rare a quarter inch in. Come in and try one.
FROM OUR FINE GREEK MENU—
• GYROS SANDWICHES
• SHISH-KA-BOB SANDWICHES
• MOUSSAKA
• DOLMAIDES
• SPINACH PIE
• COMBINATION PLATE
• GREEK SALADS
• HOMEMADE GREEK PASTRIES & YOGURT
PARTHENON GYROS
Restaurant
Phone (313) 994 1012
220 S. Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108
Open Mon.-Sat. 11 a.m. to Midnight, Sun. 12-12

WITH THIS COUPON
MOUNTAIN HIGH PARLOUR
proudly introduces
• FROZEN YOGHURT
buy 1 regular serving - get 1 FREE !
good Sun.-Thur. only
117 W. WASHINGTON
offer expires 4-14

Borders Book Shop
303 SOUTH STATE STREET
Largest selection in the Midwest
New Hours:
9:30-8:30 Monday thru Saturday
12-6 Sunday



Time for Tomatoes?
Planters electric clock by Fairfield tells when to plant 24 vegetables. Gold color face, silver-tone dials, hardwood case. Regular size 15x10x4", $50. Deluxe 17x12x4", $70.
wilkinson LUGGAGE Shop
327 S. Main St. — On the Promenade
OPEN MONDAY and FRIDAY 'til 8:30